

Pioneer Monuments of the Sons of Utah Pioneers

Indexed by Geographic Location



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Introduction

How to Use This Document

This document is organized such that monuments in states or countries are arranged in alphabetical order. The navigation method within the document is dependent upon the document type being viewed.

For the Microsoft Word version of this document, the Table of Contents is provided to facilitate quick navigation to a state/country, a county within a state, a city within the state/country, or by monument title. To navigate to any of these locations from the Table of Contents, click (or on some Word versions Control+Click) on the page number in the Table of Contents.

For the “pdf” version of this document, the bookmarks for individual pages or monument titles are provided to facilitate quick navigation to specific pages or monuments. To navigate to a monument, determine either the monument title or page number from the document’s Table of Contents and then click on the appropriate corresponding page number bookmark (in the Thumbnail View) or the monument title (in the Table of Contents View) displayed in the sidebar panel.

Pictures associated with the various monuments are arranged (left to right) by the file name used in the picture folder. For example, the pictures associated with the “Mormon Worker’s Cabin: Gold Discovery Site” at Coloma, California (pic#015) are arranged such that picture #015a is left most on the top row of pictures with picture #015b next on the top row, etc. Pictures #015d, #015e, and #015f appear on the second row from left to right. Knowing this method of construction should help in locating specific high-resolution pictures provided in the separate **Picture Folder**.

The high-resolution versions of the pictures imbedded in this document are maintained in a separate file folder (**Picture Folder**). The naming convention used for those files is:

- First 3-digit number is the picture index number (pic# as used in this document)
- A single letter indicating the picture series (a, b, c etc)
- State abbreviation
- County name (or abbreviations in Utah – see list of abbreviations)
- City name
- Monument name
- Picture angle (full view, plaque only, wide view, location view, etc)
- SUP (Sons of Utah Pioneers) monument number or UPTLA (Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association) monument number (however, note that some monuments are not numbered)

Introduction

List of Utah County Seats and Abbreviations

<i>ABR</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>City Seat</i>
Bv	Beaver	Beaver
Bx	Box Elder	Brigham City
Ca	Cache	Logan
Cb	Carbon	Price
Da	Daggett	Manila
Ds	Davis	Farmington
Du	Duchesne	Duchesne
Em	Emery	Castle Dale
Ga	Garfield	Panguitch
Gr	Grand	Moab
Ir	Iron	Cedar City
Ju	Juab	Nephi
Ka	Kane	Kanab
Mi	Millard	Fillmore
Mo	Morgan	Morgan
Pi	Piute	Junction
Ri	Rich	Randolph
SL	Salt Lake	Salt Lake City
Sn	San Juan	Monticello
Sp	Sanpete	Manti
Sr	Sevier	Richfield
Su	Summit	Coalville
To	Tooele	Tooele
Ui	Uintah	Vernal
Ut	Utah	Provo
Wa	Wasatch	Heber City
Wh	Washington	St. George
Wn	Wayne	Loa
Wr	Weber	Ogden

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Arizona

Arizona

Apache County

ST. JOHNS, ARIZONA

Early Settlers, Salem, Arizona

SUP #14

no pic

Sponsor: Little Colorado River Chapter, 1987

In August of 1880, the first Mormon settlement in St. Johns, Arizona was established with D. K. Udall as the first bishop. President John Taylor charged the settlers to keep proper accounts, organize the Priesthood, collect and account for tithings, and teach diligently. This settlement was named after the ancient biblical city of Salem where Abraham paid tithes to the great High Priest, later known as Jerusalem.

Coconino County

FREDONIA, ARIZONA

Pipe Springs National Monument – directional plaque UPTLA #29pic#003



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Citizens of Kanab Stake, 1933

Location: Fredonia Roadside Park, on Highway 89 - .2 miles south of the 89/389 junction.
GPS: N36 56 33.21, W112 31 32.70

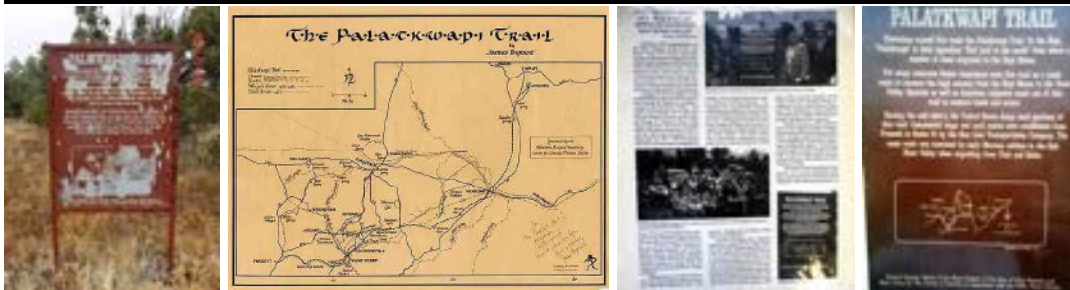
Fifteen miles southwest is Historic “Pipe Springs” early pioneer outpost and first Telegraph Station in Arizona (with arrow pointing the direction)

STONEMAN LAKE, ARIZONA

Palatkwapi Trail

SUP #40

pic#004



Arizona

Sponsor: Mesa Chapter, 1991

Location: Stoneman Lake, AZ.

For many centuries Native Americans used this trail as a trade route to traverse the high country from the Hopi Mesas to the Verde Valley. During the mid-1800s, the United States Army, commercial companies, mail routes used portions of this trail, along with early Mormons migrating from Utah and Idaho.

Due to the deteriorated condition, the Forest Service removed this marker.

TONALEA

George A. Smith Jr. killed (can't find) UPTLA #77 no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1938

Location: Tonalea, AZ.

Graham County

SAFFORD, ARIZONA

Spencer W. Kimball Home

SUP #f-1

pic#006



Sponsor: Andrew Kimball, 1982

Location: Safford, AZ

When Andrew Kimball was called to preside over the St. Joseph Stake in 1898, church members provided ten acres on which he built an adobe and brick home in 1902. His son, Spencer W. Kimball, 12th President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, lived here from age 7 until his marriage at the age of 22 to Camilla Eyring of Pima.

Arizona

Maricopa County **MESA, ARIZONA**

Mesa Pioneer Monument

SUP #20

pic#007



Sponsor: Mesa Chapter, 1988

Location: Pioneer Park, 526 E. Main Street

The first settlers that came to the Mesa, Arizona area in 1878 found the remains of an irrigation system built over a thousand years earlier by the Hohokam—"those who are gone." After eight months of hard work, the new settlers restored one of the ancient canals and water once again flowed to the new settlement. The monument statues depict the first four pioneers who entered the mesa: Francis Martin Pomeroy, Charles Crismon, George M. Sirrine and Charles I. Robson.

Arizona

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

First Latter-day Saint Chapel in Phoenix

SUP #d-1

pic#008



Sponsor: Salt River Valley Chapter, 1982

Location: 7th St. & Monroe, Heritage Square

Mohave County

Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail

SUP #119

pic#129



Sponsor: Red Rocks Chapter, 2005

Location: On the Arizona Strip at Cane Beds intersection of Hwy 389 and Mohave County Road 237 (in Arizona)

GPS: N36 56 49.2, W112 57 19.7

The trail divided in the area of this marker; the Elephant Trail took a northeasterly route while the alternate Cottonwood Canyon-Sand Ridge Trail went more easterly before joining the Elephant Trail after it descended into Parunuweap Canyon/Long Valley.

Note: The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail extends across the Utah – Arizona State line and contains three monuments. See SUP #118.1 and 120)

Arizona

PIPE SPRINGS

Pipe Springs National Monument

UPTLA #5

pic#009



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Citizens of Kanab Stake, 1933

Location: 15 miles west of Fredonia, Arizona on Highway 389

GPS: N36 51 47, W112 44 26

PIPE SPRINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT, Established May 31, 1923, through efforts of Stephen T. Mather and friends. PIPE SPRINGS, occupied in 1863, by Dr. James M Whitmore, who, with Robert McIntire was killed 4 miles S.E. of Pipe Springs January 8, 1866, by Navajo and Piute Indians.

WINDSOR CASTLE Erected by direction of Brigham Young in 1869 – 70 by Anson Windsor for handling the Church tithing herds and as a frontier refuge from Indians. It became the first telegraph office in Arizona when the Deseret Telegraph Line reached here in December 1871.

Navajo County

BRIGHAM CITY (NEAR WINSLOW)

Pioneer Settlement and Cemetery (not yet located)UPTLA #46no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Plaque was recovered from original monument and was to be put in a new park – article in Pioneer Magazine

Arizona

SNOWFLAKE

Tom Polaca

UPTLA #85

no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1940

Location: (haven't located)

Tuba, Hopi Chief

UPTLA #96

no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

(haven't located)

Pinal County

TUCSON

Mormon Battalion Trail

UPTLA #71

pic#013



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Aaronic Priesthood, Mesa Third Ward, Maricopa Stake, 1937

Location: Between Casa Grande and Tucson in Picacho Pass Stake Park

The Mormon Battalion of the U.S. Army camped here enroute to California December 17, 1846, during the war with Mexico, on the longest infantry march of record. They were first to unfurl the flag of the United states in Tucson.

California

California

Alpine County

CARSON PASS, CALIFORNIA

Mormon-Carson Pass Emigrant Trail (Melissa Coray Peak)

SUP #52

pic#014



Sponsor: Sierra Chapter, 1993

Location: The monument is located at mile marker 63.2 on Highway 88 (right above Silver Lake). It is located in a turn-out area on the south side of Highway 88, approximately 1/4 mile east of the crest of the hill where the east entrance of Tragedy Spring Road meets Highway 88. (Tragedy Spring Road is a loop road and the east entrance is at the crest of the hill where you can see Silver Lake below).

The GPS for the monument is: N38 38 29.88, W120 08 10.72

Melissa Coray Peak itself has a marker at the very peak, placed there by the Eldorado Stake Priests and Laurels in 1998. For anyone wishing to hike up to it they need to take the jeep road south of the Tragedy Spring Rd (east) and Highway 50 intersection. It is a very rough trail!

GPS for the peak is: N38 38 29.88, W120 08 10.72

The United States Board of Geographic Names, in October 1993, named a 9,763-foot peak in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in honor of Melissa Coray, the wife of Mormon Battalion Sergeant William Coray. Sergeant Coray was among the 45 Battalion men who blazed the "highway" through Carson pass, about 50 miles southwest of present-day Carson City, Nevada. Melissa had signed on as a laundress and was assigned with her husband to the Mormon Battalion Company B. After the death of William Coray, she married Wm. Kimball.

California

El Dorado County

COLOMA, CALIFORNIA

Mormon Worker's Cabin: Gold Discovery Site

no #

pic#015



Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1972

Location: Alongside a replica sawmill in the Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park.
GPS: N38 48 05.34, W120 53 32.43

After mustering out of the U.S. Army in the summer of 1847, many ex-Mormon Battalion men left Los Angeles and headed north. Brigham Young had advised them to stay in California for the winter, as there was not enough food in the Salt Lake Valley to sustain them along with the ones already in the Valley. About 100 men hired on for the winter with John Sutter. Some were hired by Sutter and James Marshall to build a sawmill. They had built a cabin for themselves and the day after they moved in, six of them were present when Marshall made the first gold discovery. Shortly thereafter, two Mormon workers made the second find at "Mormon Island" which became one of the richest digs of the gold rush.

Interestingly, after they finished their contracts with Sutter, most ex-Battalion men turned their backs on the lucrative gold fields and sought something more precious to them, their families. They headed east to find their loved ones, many of whom were stranded on the plains of Iowa."

California

Nathanial (Nathan) Hawk

no #

pic#016



Sponsor: Sierra Chapter, 1977

Location: Coloma Pioneer Cemetery

Born in 1823, Nathan Hawk was a member of Co. B of the U.S. Mormon Battalion and was known as a “Rider of the California Star Express.” He carried the message of the “Gold strike” to the east where it eventually spread around the world. He died in 1910 in Coloma, California.

Placer County

SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Mormon Emigrant Trail

SUP #a-1

no pic

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1974

Location: Squaw Valley, CA

<<No other information available.>>

San Bernardino County

SYCAMORE VALLEY RANCH, CALIFORNIA

1st Camp of Pioneers in California

SUP #S

pic#020



Sponsor: Southern California Chapter, 1962

Location: Sycamore Valley Ranch, CA

California

This monument is a restoration of an original erected by Fred Klein, owner of the Sycamore Ranch on which it stands. Its purpose was to honor the Mormon Pioneers, sent there by Brigham Young to purchase lands in that area for the Church. Captain Jefferson Hunt, Anasa Lyman, Charles C. Rich, David Seely, and Andrew Lytle camped there about two weeks in council for this purpose.

Mormon Lumber Road

SUP #34

pic#017



Sponsor: Glendora Chapter, 1991

Location: North of San Bernardino on Highway 18 towards Crestline & Arrowhead Lake

In the spring of 1852, over one hundred Mormon men constructed a road up Waterman Canyon, past this marker spot, and into prime timber, where six sawmills were established by 1854. The lumber hauled over this road was used to build San Bernardino and were sometimes called "Mormon Banknotes."

California

San Diego County

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

The 500 Volunteer Soldiers of the Mormon Battalion 1846 – 1848**SUP #V**

pic#018



Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1969, a gift to the City of San Diego during its 200 year Anniversary

Location: Ft. Stockton Memorial at the Presidio Park, Old Town San Diego, near the Mormon Battalion Museum and Visitor Center whose address is 2510 Juan Street. To get to the SUP plaques and “Charlie” statue from the Visitor’s Center, continue on Juan Street going NW then turning right on Mason Street. At Jackson Street turn left and go up the hill bearing to the right (it becomes Presidio Drive). The monuments are at the top of the hill on Presidio Drive.

GPS: N32 45 26.51, W117 11 38.69

In the midst of preparations for their exodus to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, the Mormon Pioneers were asked by the United States Government to enlist a battalion of 500 volunteers for service in the war with Mexico. These troops started from western Iowa in July 1846, and arrived in San Diego January 29, 1847, completing the longest infantry march in history.

California

This expedition helped win the war, prepared the way for colonization of the southwest, opened new trade routes, and strengthened distant National boundaries.

In 2013, the Park grounds, the SUP “Charlie” statue and plaques, the nearby DUP 8 x 16 ft. colored tile mural, U.S. Flag pole and other markers were refurbished, and the two stolen bronze plaques were replaced with marble replicas. One of the original 17 cannons from the site is housed in the Sierra Juniper Museum, adjacent to the park to prevent it from being stolen.

The City of San Diego, the SUP, the DUP and the California Heritage Foundation contributed to this effort.

Idaho

Idaho

Bannock County

DOWNEY, IDAHO

Captain Jefferson Hunt, Soldier, Pioneer, Churchman,

Born January 20, 1804 in Kentucky – Died May 11 1879 in Idaho

UPTLA #119 pic#021



Sponsors: Descendants of Captain Hunt and the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1950

Location: Eight miles south of Downey at Redrock Pass

Charles Jefferson Hunt served in the Mormon Battalion as Captain of Company “A” and as assistant executive officer, in its historic march from Council Bluffs, Iowa to San Diego, California, 1846-47. His service won the commendation of all who served with him. Under appointment by President Brigham Young in 1851, Captain Hunt was guide for the pioneers to San Bernardino, California.. His pioneer service included also Provo, Parowan and Huntsville, (which bears his name) in Utah, and Oxford, Idaho.

A convert to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, he was loyal, obedient and faithful to the end.

Idaho

Bear Lake County

PARIS, IDAHO

In Honor of Charles Coulson Rich, 1809 – 1883, (Sculptured bust of him at the top of the monument)

UPTLA #73 pic#022



Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, The Citizens of Bear Lake Valley, and his Descendants, 1937 -- refurbished by LDS 2006

Location: Located on Hwy 89, in Tabernacle Square, on the south side of the Historic Tabernacle in downtown Paris, ID

Pioneer builder of the west. Major-General of the Nauvoo Legion. Alderman of the City of Nauvoo, in the time of Joseph Smith. Pioneer of Utah, 1847. Chairman of the first committee to organize civil government in the Rocky Mountains. Colonizer of San Bernardino Valley, California in 1851. First Mayor of San Bernardino City. Member of the Utah Territorial Legislature for many years. Colonizer of Bear Lake Valley, 1863, where he lived and died. Husband of six wives and father of fifty children. Friend of the Indians, humanitarian, Apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, thirty-four years. One of God's Noblemen.

Bingham County

FORT HALL, IDAHO

Fort Hall – An Indian Trading Post

UPTLA #11 pic#023



Sponsors: Eastern Idaho Area Boy Scouts of America, and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932

Idaho

Location: Just south of the town of Fort Hall on Hwy. 91, on the Oregon Trail

First habitation in this region was built by Nathaniel J. Wyeth on the Snake River 14 miles west of this monument July 15 – August 4, 1834, and named for Henry Hall, senior member of Wyeth's firm. The original stockade, 80 feet square was purchased by Hudson's Bay Company in 1837 and rebuilt with adobe walls and substantial roofs, becoming an important station on the California – Oregon Trail. The trappers abandoned it about 1856.

SHELLEY, IDAHO

Historic Covered Wagon Display

SUP #126

pic#024



Sponsor: Eagle Rock Chapter 2005

Location: North Bingham County Historical Park, 587 E. 1250 N. Shelley, ID 83274
GPS: N43 22 21.68, W112 10 1.76

This is a restored covered wagon typical in historic times, placed among other historic artifacts and buildings.

Historic Sheep Camp Display

SUP #127

pic#025



Sponsor Eagle Rock Chapter, 2006

Location: North Bingham County Historical Park, 587 E. 1250 N. Shelley, ID 83274
GPS: N43 22 21.68, W112 10 1.76

During the early years of sheep ranching, the sheep camp was pulled by two horses, and sometimes in the steep areas four horses were needed. It had the cook box and originally a

Idaho

wood burning stove. The Thompson Sheep Company owned the wagon, and the Eagle Rock SUP Chapter, with much difficulty, restored it to its original condition and it was donated to the North Bingham County Historical Park. Sheep ranching was an important part of Idaho history, and it was a part of the Thompson family history for many years until 1985 when they turned to cattle ranching. Allen and Lorene Thompson wanted it to be an educational tool.

Kirkpatrick Cabin

SUP #152

pic#026



Sponsor: Grove City Chapter, 2009

Location: North Bingham County Historical Park, 587 E. 1275 N. Shelley, ID.
GPS: N43 22 23.23, W112 9 55.57

Restored Pioneer Bunkhouse moved from Blackfoot to the Historical Park at Shelley.

Idaho

Pioneer School Bus

SUP #162

pic#375



Sponsor: Grove City Chapter, 2010

Location: North Bingham Park, 2 miles west of Shelley, Idaho

This Pioneer School Bus is a replica of the ones used in rural communities throughout the west around the turn of the century. Men in the outlying areas combined their means and efforts to fabricate a conveyance to take their children to school and shelter them from the harsh elements. In the summer it was mounted on a wagon, in the winter on a sleigh and was pulled by horses. Some were covered with canvas others had small stoves. They were built with whatever they had on hand at the time.

Idaho

Bonneville County

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Idaho Falls LDS Hospital

SUP #30

pic#027



Sponsor: Eagle Rock Chapter, 1990

Location: Near the corner of Memorial Dr. & Riverside Dr., next to the Snake River

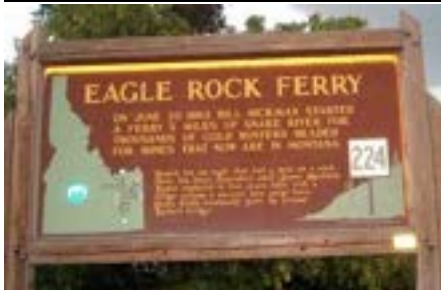
GPS: N43 29 50.14 W112 02 29.79

Construction of this hospital commenced in 1919, though completion was delayed because of a depressed economy. It was dedicated by LDS President Heber J. Grant, on 22 October 1923. The school of nursing was essential in the operation of the hospital, the third floor being residence for the student nurses. The hospital is remembered for compassionate service to all people of the Upper Snake River Valley, regardless of race and religion. The Church divested its ownership 1 April 1975, though under names of Idaho Falls and Riverview, the hospital continued serving the community until December 1968. This monument is built of the bricks from the original building.

“Eagle Rock Crossing” of the Snake River

UPTLA #15

pic#028



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association,

Location: Idaho Falls City Park (cannot find marker)

Idaho

Potato Storage Monument

SUP #151

pic#370



Sponsor: Eagle Rock Chapter, 2009, dedicated 2010

Location: 1851 East 97th South, Idaho Falls, ID, 83404
GPS: N43 24 36.14, W111 59 46.36 Elevation 4685 feet

Joseph Allen Taylor and his son, Chet were the first to develop the potato cellar in 1909. At this time the Russet Burbank had been introduced to the Taylors. They planted the first 20 acres just to the west. The Russet was highly accepted in the markets, making it possible for the Taylors to become one of the largest grower/shippers in the state. The potato cellar made marketing possible throughout the fall to spring season. The monument is dedicated to all early pioneers who contributed in making the potato industry the giant we know today.

LINCOLN, IDAHO

Evans Grain & Elevator Co-op

SUP #101

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 2001

(this is not a monument although it was given a number, but is the location of the steam engine listed below in SUP #105)

Idaho

Steam Engine

SUP #105

pic#030



Sponsor: Eagle Rock Chapter, 2001

Location: Located at Evans Grain & Elevator Co-op, 2719-2771 E Lincoln Rd
GPS: N43 30.688, W111 58.401

Beet Sugar Industry

SUP #103

Sponsor: Eagle Rock Chapter, 2001

Location: This is not a monument, although it was given a number, but is a book on this subject published in 2001, not included on Website.

Idaho

Franklin County **PRESTON, IDAHO**

Battle of Bear River – Bear River Massacre

UPTLA #16

pic#032



Sponsor: Franklin County Chapter of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers; Cache Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America; and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932

Location: Highway 91 NW of Preston about 3 miles, at the intersection with Hot Springs Road, and ¼ mile after crossing the Bear River.

GPS: N42 08 26.88, W111 54 40.38 Elevation 4495 feet

This monument is a rock structure, with plaques on each side, and a miniature Teepee on the top. One plaque is by the Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and others. Another plaque is by the National Park Service, and another by the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers. The fourth plaque is missing.

The Battle of Bear River, as it was called, and later designated as the Bear River Massacre, was fought in this vicinity January 29, 1863. Col. P. E. Connors, led 300 California Volunteers from Camp Douglas, Utah, against Bannock and Shoshone Indians, who had been blamed for hostile attacks on emigrants and settlers. Although exact numbers differ, more than 400 Indians were trapped and destroyed in battle as they occupied a winter camp that offered ideal protection in Battle Creek Canyon. They suffered a military disaster unmatched

Idaho

in western history, when Connor's Force struck at daybreak. 250 to 300 Indians were killed, including 90 women and children, and lodges were burned. Very few Indians survived, not only the battle but also the cold.

Fremont County

ST. ANTHONY, IDAHO

Fort Henry (on the Snake River)

UPTLA #40

pic#033



Sponsor: Idaho Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934 and Upper Snake River Valley Chapter, 2011

Location: Located on the southwest side of Clyde Keefer Memorial Park on the south side of the Henry's Fork of the Snake River, in downtown St. Anthony, Idaho, on the east side of Bridge Street

Fort Henry was built in the fall of 1810 by Captain Andrew Henry and his companions of the Missouri Fur Company, about five miles below here on the left bank of this stream (Henry's Fork of Snake River), first buildings erected by Americans in the present State of Idaho. It was abandoned in the spring of 1811 but was occupied in October of that year by Wilson Price Hunt and the Overland Astorians, who left their horses, built canoes and sought to continue their journey by water to Astoria. The water journey ended at Cauldron Linn on Snake River near the site of Milner Dam. The party proceeded on foot, arriving at Astoria Feb. 15, 1812.

In 2011, the Upper Snake River Valley Chapter undertook the task of rebuilding and re-dedicating this crumbling old monument that had stood since 1934.

Idaho

Lemhi County

TENDOY, IDAHO

The Salmon River Mission - Fort Lemhi

UPTLA #116

pic#034



Sponsor: Idaho members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1950

Location: At Tendoy, Idaho, from Idaho Highway 28 turn east on Agency Creek Road (a/k/a Tendoy Lane), and travel a short distance to the old highway 28 and turn left (north) to Fort Lemhi on east side of the road. (1.8 miles in all from the turnoff). Climb on footpath to top of hill in cemetery.

GPS: N44 59 00, W113 38 24

On April 6, 1855, at the Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, President Brigham Young called 27 Elders to found a mission among the Indians of the Salmon River Country, Oregon Territory, with Thomas S. Smith in Charge. They traveled 380 miles in 22 days and arrived on June 15, 1855. They made friends with the Indians and the missionaries taught them the message of the Gospel. In 1857, President Brigham Young visited the colony after which more missionaries and families were sent to strengthen the settlement. On February 25, 1858, the Lemhi Fort was attacked by Indians due to the influence of Johnston's Army encamped at Fort Bridger, and the Fort was abandoned in March 1858. (see plaque picture).

Idaho

Madison County

BURTON (HENRY'S FORK), IDAHO

Honor of The Mormon Pioneers of Idaho – Builders of North Fork (Snake River) Ferry

UPTLA #70

pic#035



Sponsor: Burton Troops 46 & 146 BSA and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Location: Near Burton, Idaho, 6.5 miles west of the corner of Center St. and Main St. in Rexburg, on Hwy 33

The first ferry on Henry's Fork of Snake River was first operated near this spot March 26, 1883. It was constructed by Rexburg Stake Pioneers to facilitate colonization of this valley.

REXBURG, IDAHO

Early Rexburg

SUP #111

pic#036



Sponsor: Upper Snake River Valley Chapter, 2001

Location: 51 N. Center, Rexburg, Idaho (at the site of the old Tabernacle)

This marker shows a map of the original street plan for the Rexburg settlement, locating the homes of the first settlers and other historical buildings.

Idaho

Rexburg Stake Pioneers

UPTLA #54

pic#037



Sponsor: Members of Rexburg Stake & Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935

Location: 51 North Center St., on the south side of the east steps of the Rexburg Civic Center, formerly LDS Tabernacle

This plaque lists the names of the founders of Rexburg, March 11, 1883. It also reiterates the Pioneer Call: “Go into the Snake River Country. Found settlements, care for the Indians; stand upon an equal footing, and co-operate in making improvements. Gain influence among all men, and strengthen the cords of the Stakes of Zion” John Taylor, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith

Rexburg Tabernacle Centennial

SUP #180

pic#398



Sponsor: City of Rexburg, Upper Snake River Valley Historical Society, and the Upper Snake River Valley Chapter, National Sons of Utah Pioneers, dedicated July 24, 2013.

Location: 51 North Center St. Rexburg, Madison County, Idaho

Rexburg Tabernacle Centennial, 1912 - 2012 (headline)

Idaho

Ground was broken on May 14, 1911 by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to construct a tabernacle for the purpose of holding conference, baptisms and other special meetings. President Joseph F. Smith dedicated the tabernacle eight months later on January 7, 1912. The original cost was \$29,000. Church services were held in the tabernacle until June 5, 1976 when the Teton Dam broke and flooded the upper valley. The Church then sold the tabernacle to the City of Rexburg to be restored as a civic center and museum.

Rexburg Public Square

SUP #161 pic#373



Sponsor: Upper Snake River Valley Chapter, 2010

Location: Rexburg Public Square,

In February of 1883, Colonizer and Bishop, Thomas E. Ricks commissioned Andrew A. Anderson to survey Rexburg City. This block was set aside as the Public Square. In the early days of colonization, settlers camped here before moving to their permanent locations. Here at the Square was a racetrack, ball field, bandstand, and a bowery for the community. The Square was the gathering place for Rexburg and surrounding areas for patriotic, political, community and family activities. By 1912, the Rexburg LDS Tabernacle was completed and many of the activities moved there, away from the Public Square.

Illinois

Illinois

Hancock County

NAUVOO, ILLINOIS

Nauvoo Flag Pole

SUP #c-1

pic#038



Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1978

Location: At Gazebo at the west end of Parley St. near the Mississippi River

On August 19, 1978, the Sons of Utah Pioneers donated a flagpole at Nauvoo with the inscription at the base of the pole: "In memory of our God, our religion, and freedom, and our peace, our wives, and our children" (Alma 46:12).

National Woman's Relief Society

UPTLA (no number)

pic#039



Illinois

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1933

Location: At the entrance to the Monument to Women Gardens, Nauvoo, Illinois

This monument originally marked the site of the building in which the Relief Society was organized March 17, 1842. It names those who were involved in the organizing and outlines the purposes of the organization.

In 1952, the monument was moved to the Temple lot. The Church, in recognition of its historical value, placed it at the entrance to the Monument to Women Gardens in 1988.

Pike County

NEW SALEM, ILLINOIS

Abraham Lincoln, Frontiersman

SUP #E

pic#040



Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1954

Location: New Salem State Park

Dr. Avarad Tennyson Fairbanks was the sculptor for this larger-than-life bronze statue, which became known as "Abraham Lincoln, Frontiersman." The outline of this statue of Lincoln was chosen to appear on the new Illinois state quarter. The monument was a gift to Illinois by the SUP. It is located at the "Hilltop" entrance to the reconstructed village, and depicts Lincoln at the critical period of his life, when he discarded the axe of the frontiersman and turned to the study of law. The original sculpture is displayed in the Fairview, Utah Museum of History and Art.

Iowa

Iowa

Pottawattamie County

CRESCENT, IOWA

Mormon Pioneer Memorial Bridge

UPTLA #131

pic#041



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, June 1, 1953

Location: At the bridge, near Crescent, Iowa

Nebraska

Nebraska

Dodge County

FREMONT

Mormon Pioneer Trail

UPTLA #117

no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 22 May 1950

Location: (haven't located)

Douglas County

FLORENCE, (OMAHA) NEBRASKA

Mormon Pioneer Memorial Bridge

UPTLA #130

pic#043



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1950 (probably 1953, the same as the plaque at the other end of the bridge in Iowa)

Location: At the bridge at Florence (plaque is missing)

Lincoln County

NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA

Pioneer Camp

UPTLA #80

pic#044



Nebraska

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1938

Location: This location is now an airport (plaque replaced by Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail sign)

Morrill County

BRIDGEPORT, NEBRASKA

Pioneer Camp

UPTLA #79

no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1938

Location: Bridgeport, NE

Nevada

Nevada

Douglas County

GENOA, NEVADA

Mormon Station State Historic Park

Location: Intersection of Hwy 206 and Hwy 758, south of Carson City, and over the mountain to the east of Lake Tahoe.

Genoa First Cabin

SUP #59

pic#046



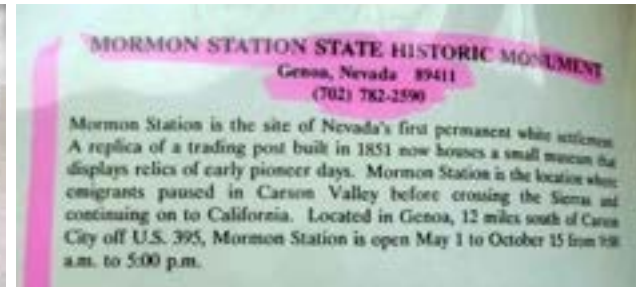
Sponsor: Sierra Chapter, 1992

Location: Intersection of Hwy 206 and Hwy 758, south of Carson City, and over the mountain to the east of Lake Tahoe.

Genoa Mormon Station

SUP #36

pic#047



Sponsor: Sierra Chapter, 1991

Location: Intersection of Hwy 206 and Hwy 758, south of Carson City, and over the mountain to the east of Lake Tahoe.

Nevada

In June 1850, a roofless trading post was established for the summer, and in June of 1851, a trading post, hotel and mercantile complex was built, which thrived due to the high traffic of the California Gold Rush. Their town became known as Mormon Station, the first settlement in present-day Nevada, now known as Genoa. The buildings were destroyed by the "Terrible Fire of 1910", along with a substantial portion of the northern end of town. (see article in picture #047c)

Genoa – First Settlement in Nevada UPTLA #38/SUP #36 pic#047

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: Mormon Station State Historic Park. Intersection of Hwy 206 and Hwy 758, south of Carson City, and over the mountain to the east of Lake Tahoe. <<Can't locate plaque – see SUP #36>>

A plaque numbered UPTLA #38 was placed in a location called the "Mormon Station State Historic Park" by the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association entitled "Genoa -- first settlement in Nevada". As near as can currently be determined it was put there in 1934, but has been missing for years. The inscription was similar to the SUP plaque, #36, put there in 1991. It is assumed that SUP #36 is either a replacement for UPTLA #38 or was placed there independently by the SUP Sierra Chapter.

New Mexico

New Mexico

BETWEEN SANTA FE AND ALBUQUERQUE

Mormon Battalion Route

UPTLA #99

pic#049



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 30 May 1940

Location: On Interstate 25 between Santa Fe and Albuquerque, New Mexico, take exit #257 (Budagher Blvd.) and then take the west frontage road, (Rose St.) toward Albuquerque about 1 1/4 miles. The monument with the parking lot is on the north and west (right) side of the road.

GPS: N35 27 05.91, W106 21 14.03

Apparently some time since the monument was erected in 1940, an observer took offense to the wording the leader of the Mormon Battalion used in 1847 when he wrote the history, in describing the conditions he found on the march. As a result, the word 'savages' was hammered and severely damaged on the plaque.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania

Wallace, Chester County

Mormon Hollow

SUP #116

pic#050



Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 2005, and Harmony Chapter and Fairview Presbyterian Church 2010

Location: 991 Little Conestoga Rd. Glenmoore, PA

In the 1830's, Edward Hunter, a Quaker, donated a building called the West Nantmeal Seminary, to Chester County for educational purposes, and insisted "that they would allow all persons and persuasions to meet in it to worship God." In 1839 two LDS missionaries arranged to use it and the local population was outraged. Edward told the locals that if the use were not allowed, he would take the building back as agreed in the lease. The missionaries began to preach there and regularly thereafter. The Prophet Joseph Smith preached there and Edward Hunter was baptized in 1840. By that time so many had been baptized, that the area became known as "Mormon Hollow". Edward Hunter later became the third Presiding Bishop of the Church.

At the dedication of the Freedom and Faith plaque in 2005, the Presbyterian Minister of the nearby church revealed that their origin also dated back to the West Nantmeal Seminary Building and Edward Hunter's generosity. The Minister had been invited as he had offered parking privileges at his church for the SUP bus.

In 2010, a combined monument was erected with a plaque from the Presbyterian Church and the original SUP plaque mounted side by side. The Harmony (Pennsylvania) Chapter of the SUP and the Fairview Presbyterian Church worked together to accomplish this.

Utah

Utah

Beaver County

BEAVER, UTAH

Fort Cameron

UPTLA #67

pic#051



Sponsors: Beaver Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1936

Location: 200 South and Main, Beaver, Utah (Located 2 Miles East)

Established as the Post of Beaver, May 25, 1872, by 8th U.S. Infantry, Major John D. Wilkins, commanding. The military reservation, declared May 12, 1873, comprised two and two-thirds square miles. The name was changed July 1, 1874, to Fort Cameron, in honor of Colonel James Cameron who fell at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. The post was abandoned May 1, 1883, and the improvements sold to John R. Murdock and Philo T. Farnsworth. The L.D.S. Church conducted there the Beaver Branch of the Brigham Young Academy (later University) from 1898 to 1922.

Lee's Ranch Indian Raid

UPTLA #68

pic#052



Sponsors: Beaver Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1936

Location: 1300 South Main, Beaver, Utah

Hostile Indians raided a small settlement in this vicinity October 27, 1866, centering their attack on the house where Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lee, their two daughters, and 8 year old son, a young Miss Hall and Joseph Lillywhite were barricaded, fighting desperately. During the

Utah

daylong battle, Lillywhite was seriously wounded. Lee killed three Indians, and the house was badly damaged, partly by firebrands. Miss Hall and the 8-year-old son escaped and secretly journeyed by separate trails to Beaver to give the alarm. Poses of Militiamen were organized and sent to the rescue. When they arrived the Indians had departed.

Utah

Box Elder County

BEAR RIVER CITY

In Honor of James Bridger 1804 – 1881

UPTLA #10

pic#053



Sponsors: Bear River Chapter of Future Farmers of America and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932

Location: 1 mile north of Bear River City, Utah, Hwy 13

Early western fur trapper, frontiersman, scout and guide. To settle a wager among the trappers who were making their first winter rendezvous in Cache Valley, Bridger floated alone in a bull boat down Bear River to its outlet to determine the river's course in the late autumn or early winter of 1824, thus making the original discovery of Great Salt Lake, but believing he had discovered a salty arm of the Pacific Ocean, he halted at such view points as this en route to reconnoiter.

BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH

Brigham City, a Co-op Town

SUP #74

pic#054



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: Brigham Young Park, West Forest St., Brigham City, Utah

Under the leadership of Elder Lorenzo Snow, Brigham City was the first important Mormon community to organize cooperative activity under the system of the United Order of 1874. Approximately 30–40 industry branches were established with the aim of producing and manufacturing what they consumed and used. The Co-op operated over 15 years from 1864–1880.

Utah

Davis Fort

no #

pic#055



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: 700 N. 400 W., Brigham City, Utah

Soon after the first white families settled at Box Elder, a fort was built in 1851 to protect themselves from Shoshone Indian attacks. The fort, named after their leader, William Davis, consisted of a row of simple log cabins and was abandoned in the spring of 1852.

Box Elder Fort

SUP #55

pic#056



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter, 1992

Location: 280 N. 200 W., Brigham City, Utah – behind Lincoln Center

In July 1853 Brigham Young ordered the people settled in the Brigham City vicinity to construct another fort to provide protection from the Indians. The Indian danger soon abated and President Brigham Young ordered that a survey and a plat of the city be made in 1855 to allow the settlers to move from the fort.

Utah

Union Pacific Depot

no #

pic#057



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: West Forest St., Brigham City, Utah by RR Tracks

The depot, built in 1907, served thousands of train passengers, handled shipments of coal, locally grown produce, and mail. During World War II, a track was installed between the depot and Brigham City's Bushnell Military Hospital for transporting wounded servicemen and medical supplies.

Tithing Office

no #

pic#058



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: 64 S. 100 W., Brigham City, Utah

Early Church members brought goods instead of cash to contribute one-tenth of their earnings as tithing. The Brigham City Tithing Office, built in 1877, had storage rooms for perishable goods and a rock wall around the acre yard for animals received as tithing.

Utah

Brigham City Tabernacle (also known as Box Elder Tabernacle)**SUP #21** **pic#059**



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter, 1988

Location: 200 S. Main, Brigham City, Utah

In 1865, Brigham Young directed Elder Lorenzo Snow to build a tabernacle for conferences in the Box Elder Stake on “Sagebrush Hill.” The cornerstone was laid on May 9, 1865, and President Wilford Woodruff dedicated the finished building in 1890. Later a fire gutted the tabernacle, and the reconstruction included elegant woodwork, a distinctive gothic-revival tower, and sixteen graceful pinnacles. The tabernacle was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.

First Ward Meeting House **no #** **pic#060**



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: 311 S. 100 E., Brigham City, Utah

Built in 1884–1886, the First Ward Meeting House is the oldest church still standing in Brigham City. It was made of stone, and a wooden recreation hall was later added to form a T with the main building.

Utah

Brigham City Archway Sign

no #

pic#061



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: 50 S. Main, Brigham City, Utah

The Brigham City Archway was built in 1928 at a cost of \$2,400, most of which came from citizen donations. The finished sign measured 9 by 33 feet and was embellished with more than 350 electrical lights. The sign was replaced with newer materials in 1984.

Box Elder Courthouse

no # -- plaque missing

pic#062



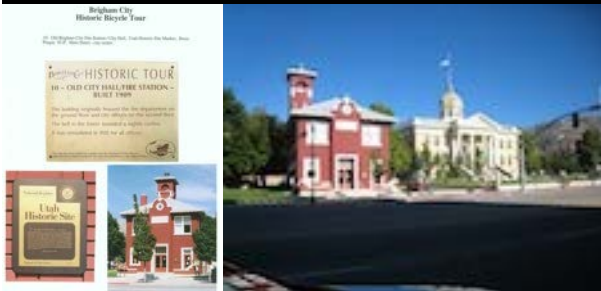
Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: Main Street – Center of town, Brigham City, Utah

Old City Hall/Fire Station

no #

pic#063



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: Main St. – City Center, Brigham City, Utah

Utah

The first city hall was built in Brigham City in 1909. The building originally housed the fire department, city offices, a jail cell in the southeast corner and “hobo apartments” in the basement. It was remodeled in 1935 and served as city hall until 1974.

Brigham City Co-op Store

no #

pic#064



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: Corner Main & Forest (Wells Fargo Bank), Brigham City, Utah

Built in 1890, the mercantile store was the last building constructed from the Brigham City Co-op. Three years after the store opened, a fire destroyed the business a year before the cooperative organization closed. First Security Bank bought the building on July 29, 1942.

Box Elder Academy of Music and Dancing

no #

pic#065



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: 62 North Main, Brigham City, Utah

Utah

Built in 1903, the elegant two-story building had an upper floor for dancing and an open-air pavilion on the ground floor. Brothers Christian and Peter Christensen ran the Academy and offered dance instruction and ballroom dancing. Three of Christian's sons—William, Harold, and Lew—studied at the Academy and later became national figures in the ballet world.

Grist Mill

no #

pic#066



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: 200 N. 400 E., Brigham City, Utah

Built in 1856, this flour mill was the first industrial building in Brigham City. John H. Bott purchased the mill in 1890 for his stone cutting and Monument Company, which has continued as a family business through four generations of Botts. This building was destroyed by fire Aug. 26, 2008.

Utah

Relief Society Granary

SUP #148

pic#068



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter, 2008

Location: 100 N. 400 E., Brigham City

In 1876, Brigham Young requested that the women of the church store grain to feed the poor and give aid to those in need. The women gleaned the grain from the fields after the men had harvested the wheat. Harriet S. Snow, Relief Society President began storing wheat in the upstairs room of her home until it became too much for her to handle. Harriet requested from her husband, Lorenzo Snow, that a granary be built, and it was authorized to be constructed at this location that was known then as Co-op Square. It was built in 1877 by the Brigham City Co-op.

Grain was sent to San Francisco after the 1906 fire, and sold to the US Government during WW I.

In 2007-2008, the Box Elder Chapter, SUP, took on the project of restoring the old Relief Society Granary, and offering it as a museum for the benefit of the community. The old building had become deteriorated with age, and needed new support for the roof and ceiling among other improvements. It was re-dedicated on December 27, 2008.

Utah

Woolen Mill

no #

pic#069



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: 56 N. 500 E., Brigham City, Utah

The Brigham City Co-op woolen mill was built in 1869, and by 1877 produced \$42,000 worth of wool in 44 weeks. After the co-op closed, James Baron bought the mill, renamed it Baron Woolen Mills, and operated the mill until it was sold outside the family in 1988. The mill was subsequently destroyed by fire on June 29, 2014 and again in July 2015 whereupon it was demolished.

Planing Mill

no #

pic#070



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: Forest St. and 600 E., Brigham City, Utah

James Pett built the planing mill in 1875 for the Brigham City Co-op and produced cabinetry, furniture and square nails. After the Co-op closed, John Finley Merrell bought the planing mill, and has been operated by four generations of the Merrell Family. The building was destroyed by fire Nov. 10, 2008.

Utah

Lorenzo Snow Burial Site

SUP #5

pic#071



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter, 1984

Location: Brigham City Cemetery 495 E. 500 S., Brigham City, Utah

Lorenzo Snow joined the Church in June 1836. Captain of his wagon company, he crossed the plains and arrived in the Valley in 1848. He became an apostle in 1849 and in 1853, was called to preside over the colonization of Brigham City, living there from 1873-1880.

Bushnell Hospital/Intermountain Indian School

no #

pic#072



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: 400 E. 700 S. (entrance), Brigham City, Utah

In 1942, Bushnell General Hospital was built in Brigham City to treat World War II wounded. The hospital closed in 1946 after 13,000 army personnel were treated. In 1950, the Bureau of Indian Affairs converted the Bushnell facility to a boarding school for Navajo children until its closure in 1984.

Utah

Pioneer Care Center

SUP #25

pic#073



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter, 1984

Location: 800 S. 200 W., Brigham City, Utah

The Pioneer Care Center plaque commemorates the sacrifice, commitment, and charity of all the generations who have lived in Brigham City.

Brigham Young's Last Public Address

UPTLA #69

pic#074



Sponsors: Brigham City Corporation, Wards, Civic Clubs, Patriotic Organizations in Box Elder Stake, including the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Aug. 19, 1937.

Location: Brigham Young Park, West Forest, Brigham City, Utah

Erected in honor of Brigham Young in commemoration of the outstanding service he rendered to the intermountain west, as patriot, pioneer, colonizer, Church leader and statesman. On this plot of ground Aug. 19, 1877, he delivered his last public address when he organized the Box Elder Stake.

Utah

COLLINSTON, UTAH

Hampton Ford Crossing

SUP #C

pic#075



Sponsor: Golden Spike & Box Elder Chapters, 1957

Location: From I15 take the Utah Highway 30 Exit #385 and head east toward 6000 W (3.7 miles). Turn left onto 3200 W St (.1 Miles). Turn left onto 15200 N (.4 Miles) and continue onto Bigler Road 249 feet.

GPS: N41 47 1.2, W112 06 20.3

Approximately five miles downstream from the mouth of the canyon where the Bear River enters the Bear River Valley is located a ford where Indians, trappers, and early, explorers crossed the river. As routes became better established, more and more travelers crossed the Bear River ford and by 1853 Ben Hampton and William Godbe operated a ferry to aid in the crossings. Eventually traffic became too great for the ferry and in 1859 the first bridge over the Bear River was constructed. A hotel and other buildings were built near the crossing to accommodate travelers. In 1904 the rails reached Malad and traffic through the Hampton crossing declined. The station remains one of the best preserved of all stage stops in the Old West.

Utah

Hansen Dairy

SUP #186

pic#403



Sponsor: Descendants of Christian Hansen, 2013 and Box Elder Chapter, 2014

Location: At the junction of Highway 30 and 38 turn south toward Collinston on highway 38. At .4 miles south of the junction make a sharp left turn (east) from highway 38 on to Dairy Valley Road. The monument is on the right hand (south) side of Dairy Valley Road 2.0 miles from the turn off from highway 38.

GPS: N41 46 27.1, W112 03 37.1

In 1871 the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association built a dairy near this location in Cottonwood Hollow. The large 2 ½ story structure was built from locally quarried stone and represented the Dairy Department of the religious cooperative established by Mormon Apostle Lorenzo Snow.

The dairy was run by Christian and Elizabeth Hansen, who had immigrated from Denmark in 1854. Elizabeth was widely acknowledged as an expert cheese maker and had responsibility for all of the products created here.

Member of the cooperative were invited to loan cows to the dairy in early spring. Every fall, the cows, along with a share of the cheese and butter their milk had produced, were returned to them.

A devastating fire at the co-op's woolen factory in 1877 followed by an onerous federal tax assessment in 1879 sent the cooperative into receivership. Christian and Elizabeth Hansen purchased the dairy farm from the cooperative and ran it successfully until 1893.

One of their sons, Willard Snow Hansen, continued the dairy operations for a time before transitioning into sheep ranching. Their other son, Lorenzo Hansen, founded the Cache Valley Condensed Milk Company, which for decades produced evaporated milk, cheese, and butter at six creameries in Utah and Idaho.

Utah

HONEYVILLE, UTAH

Call's Fort

UPTLA #22

pic#076



Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and members and friends of the Call family, 1933

Location: Hwy. 38 south of Honeyville, Utah

GPS: N41 36 22.53, W112 3 31.57

This monument marks the S. E. corner of a fort built by Anson Call and associates in 1855 under direction of President Brigham Young as protection against Indians. The fort was the most northerly outpost in Utah. It was 120 feet square, with walls 8 feet high and 3 feet thick, built of rock, part of which is in this monument. The circular stones were taken from one of the first burr flour mills built in northern Utah in 1852, owned by Omer and Homer Call. The three Call brothers were early pioneers and builders of Northern Utah.

Utah

MANTUA, UTAH

Logan to Brigham Pioneer Pony Express Mail Trail**SUP #122 pic#077**



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter 2006

Location: Mantua Town Square

Brigham Young officially called Samuel Alonzo Whitney Sr. to carry the mail from Cache Valley to Box Elder County. He was friendly with the Indians, spoke their language well and they recognized him from afar because one arm was missing. Therefore, he was able to travel the mail route alone without trouble. Sam is credited with carrying the very first mail from Logan to Brigham City.

PROMONTORY SUMMIT, UTAH

Golden Spike – Joining of the Rails

SUP #B

no pic



Sponsor: Golden Spike Chapter, SUP 1951

Location: Promontory Summit, Box Elder County

Last Spike completing first transcontinental railroad driven at this point May 10, 1869
<<Monument is retired due to the plaque being missing>>

Utah

WASHAKIE, UTAH

Sagwitch Timbimboo, Shoshone Chief

SUP #T

pic#079



Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 1963

Location: Washakie Cemetery – Indian Section

GPS: N41 56 44.58, W112 14 03.01

Chief Sagwitch Timbimboo was born in 1822, near the present site of Bear River City, Utah, and was baptized into the LDS Church August, 1875. He was one of the few survivors of the battle of the Bear River (also known as the Bear River Massacre), January 1863. He died March 20, 1884. He was the grandfather of Moroni Timbimboo, who served as bishop of Washakie Ward 1939 to 1945.

Utah

Cache County

HYDE PARK

Hyde Park Pioneers

UPTLA #84

pic#080



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, (date unknown)

Location: Hyde Park

A tribute to Hyde Park Pioneers

HYRUM, UTAH

The Great Fur Cache

UPTLA #55

pic#081



Sponsors: Boy Scouts and Explorer Scouts Cache Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1938

Location: 30 West Center St. Hyrum, Utah, Hyrum City Center

To commemorate an important episode in the early history of the west, and to honor the scouts and explorers of early days, this monument was erected.

In this vicinity in the winter of 1825-26, a cache containing 75 bales of furs, mostly beaver, with a value estimated at \$150,000 was made by James Bridger, Jedediah Strong Smith, William L. Sublette and others, who had come west with General W. H. Ashley. Later most of the furs were taken by pack train and water to fur markets at St. Louis.

Utah

LOGAN, UTAH

Birthplace of Pioneer Pilot Russell L. Maughan **SUP #32** **pic#082**



Sponsor: Temple Fork Chapter, 1990

Location: 51 East Center St. Logan, Utah

Russell's grandfather, Peter Maughan, crossed the plains with the Mormon exodus, and later founded the first settlement in Cache Valley, now Wellsville.

Russell served as a fighter pilot in France in World War I and a colonel in the Eighth Air Force in Britain in World War II. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Flying Cross and was the first person to fly from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast in less than one day.

Logan Temple Marker

SUP #g-1 **no pic**

Sponsor: Temple Fork Chapter, 1984

Location: <<marker missing>>

Utah

Major Irrigation Canals Constructed in Cache Valley

SUP #184

pic#404



Sponsor: Temple Fork Chapter, 2014

Location: Near the intersection of Highway 89 and Canyon Road at the east end of the Canyon Entrance Park adjacent to the park rest rooms.

GPS: N41 44 33.5, W111 47 15.5

Before canals existed in Cache County, the agriculture was limited to dry farms and grazing. To pioneer settlements, water was not only the source of wealth, but of human existence. Construction of the Logan and Hyde Park canal (9) was started in 1860. Work on four more Logan River canals (8,10, 11, and 12) began in 1864. The highest canal (7) was begun in 1881.

Tools for canal construction included shovels, picks, spades, wooden plows, and go-devils. Go-devil ditchers were constructed of two large logs fastened together in the shape of an A, like a snow plow. Loaded with men and pulled with several yoke of oxen or teams of horses, this machine pushed the loose dirt to the sides to make the bank for the canal. It was estimated that up to 32 teams of horses were simultaneously working in the valley at one time. Blasting was used in the last Logan River canal (7) to provide channeling in rocky areas along the canyon walls. Concrete reinforcement was also required.

For the early canals, proper grade for water flow was established with homemade devices consisting of a horizontal 16 to 20 foot board with a vertical plumb bob hanging from a vertical frame in the middle and a vertical stake at each end. One stake was longer than the other so as to determine the amount of fall required to assure the water could flow downhill. On one canal the plumb bob level was accidentally reversed so the water was expected to run uphill and the project had to be resurveyed.

When cash was unavailable, canal workers were paid with deeds for acreages to be irrigated. Food and tents were provided as workers lived on the job. Bank loans could not always be repaid and one project went bankrupt and remained idle for seven years. Completed canals were often breached and maintenance was a continuing activity. Despite numerous difficulties, using homemade devices and working in close cooperation, the pioneers brought some 50,000 irrigated acres into production by 1880 and more than 90,000 acres by 1900. This represented 1,255 farms in 1880 and 2,506 in 1900. By 1900 there were 118 separate cooperative canal systems in the valley. Most of these early cooperatives never incorporated

Utah

and in 1956 remained mutual companies managed by and belonging to the farmers they served.

Temple Fork Sawmill

SUP #63

pic#084



Sponsor: Temple Fork Chapter, 1993

Location: Logan Canyon, junction at Temple Fork Road & Highway 89

GPS: N41 50 07.52, W111 35 36.24 Elevation 5788 feet

The Temple Fork Sawmill began operation in 1876 and ran until 1884. It produced more than 2.5 million board feet of lumber, some of which was used to construct the Logan Temple. It also produced 21,000 railroad ties, 90,000 laths, 2 million shingles, 50,000 pickets, broom handles, and charcoal.

Cache Valley

UPTLA #2

pic#085



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Logan City Welfare Committee 1931

Location: 50 North Main, Logan, Utah on the Tabernacle Grounds

Known to the Indians as Willow Valley – was renamed by fur trappers and traders in the winter of 1825 – 1826. James Bridger led the first trappers to a winter encampment near here in 1824. Towards December 1825, William Sublette, in charge of Gen. William H. Ashley's mountain men, ordered many of the season's furs cached in this vicinity. Those interested in the furs stored to await Gen. Ashley's merchandise caravan of 1826, and similar caravans in subsequent years, were William I. Sublette, James Bridger, Jedediah S. Smith, Thomas

Utah

Fitzpatrick, Etienne Provot, Robert Campbell, James P. Beckwourth, David E. Jackson, Louis Vasquez, Jean Baptiste Gervais, Moses Harris, and many others.

The First Settlers of Logan

UPTLA #9

pic#086



Sponsors: This monument was erected by the citizens of Logan May 6, 1909 – this tablet provided by Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932

Location: 50 North Main, Logan, Utah on the Tabernacle grounds, Logan

The first settlers of Logan encamped near this spot on the bank of the Little Logan early in May 1859. (Heads of families are listed on the plaque). In memory of these pioneers and others who followed during that year.

First Community Center

UPTLA #63

pic#087



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935

Location: 480 North 400 East, Logan, Utah

Thirty feet east of this spot was built in the winter of 1865-66, under the leadership of Bengt P. Woolfenstein, the first community center of the Logan Fifth Ward. Consisting of but one room, 16 by 20 feet. It served nevertheless as Church building, amusement hall and school house, William G. Cole being the first teacher. At that early date, eager for religious, social and educational growth, the Ward united upon the project. Even boys of school age helped men with teams get the logs from Green Canyon. Others laid them into the building that rose, a humble symbol of the cooperative spirit of the Mormon Pioneer. – To commemorate that enterprise this monument was erected by the Scout Explorers, Troop 105 of the Logan Fifth Ward. John Q. Adams and Dan A. Swenson Ward committee. Henry K. Aebischer,

Utah

Troop Leader. The original key affixed to a stone from the foundation of the old house has been made a part of this marker.

PROVIDENCE

Providence Pioneers

UPTLA #110

pic#088



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1947, moved to a new free-standing monument by The Providence Pioneer Monument Inc. 2009

Location: Main and Center Streets, Providence, Utah – near the street at the NW corner of the Old Rock Church Bldg.

This marker honors the first settlers of Providence, who camped near here early in May 1859, and those who followed in the years 1860, 1861, and 1862. Included in the groups who pioneered this section were the following families: Alder, Bowen, Busenbark, Baer, Campbell, Clifford, Clark, Cranney, Dee, Durfey, Fuhrman, Flemming, Fife, Gates, Gassman, Greenback, Hafter, Hansen, Harmon, Hoth, Hug, Hall, Kresie, Lau, Low, Lane, Loosle, Maddison, Mathews, Naef, Nelson, Poulsen, Rammell, Rice, Stucki, Sperry, Sueifel, Theurer, Traber, VanLouevan, Williams, Wright, Zollinger.

Utah

SMITHFIELD, UTAH

Ira Merrill

SUP #M

pic#089



Sponsor: Smithfield Camp SUP, 1958

Location: Smithfield Park, Smithfield, Utah next to Library on Main St

GPS: N41 50 12.8, W111 49 58.6

Returning from the hills east of Smithfield with a load of brush, Ira Merrill was killed in 1860 by Indians. Hostilities between the Indians and the Pioneers began near the site of this marker.

When the monument was first dedicated it had a plow on the top of it made by Lot Smith from parts of wagons from Johnston's Army. It was presented to Smithfield by the descendents of Lot Smith. For a time, the plow was missing from the monument, but was returned by the time the latest pictures were added in August 2008.

Utah

Davis County

BOUNTIFUL, UTAH

Marriott Ward

SUP #24

no pic

Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, 1989

Location: <<Monument is retired>>

Original Gristmill Stones

SUP #31

pic#090



Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, 1990

Location: 905 Orchard Drive (corner Orchard Dr. and Mill St.), Bountiful, Utah

Under the leadership of Heber C. Kimball, the North Canyon Ward (now Bountiful) erected a flourmill that began operation in the fall of 1853. For a number of years, all baptisms in Bountiful took place in the mill pond excavated on the south side of the mill. During the excavation of a Davis County debris catch basin, the two original gristmill stones were uncovered—still in good condition. They are on display with this monument next to the Daughters of Utah Pioneers' replica of the old mill.

Daniel Davis

SUP #45

pic#091



Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, Bountiful Centennial Committee and Lloyd Davis Family, 1992

Location: 905 Orchard Dr., Bountiful, Utah at the site of the original Gristmill

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Daniel Davis was born in Massachusetts, and as a young man traveled to Nauvoo, where he was converted to the LDS Church, and adopted into the Heber C. Kimball family. When the Saints left Nauvoo, Heber C. Kimball assigned Davis to assist in building Winter Quarters, at Council Bluffs, Iowa. He reached Salt Lake Valley in 1848. Heber C. Kimball desired to erect a flourmill, and Davis cleared the land and laid a cornerstone, and, upon completion, assumed management of the mill. The three-story mill was then the largest in Utah Territory.

George Quinn McNeil

SUP #46

pic#092



Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, Bountiful Centennial Committee and Roy McNeil family, 1992

Location: 905 Orchard Dr., Bountiful, Utah

George Quinn McNeil was born in Bountiful, Utah, and lived on the family farm on the southeast side of Bountiful City. He assisted Daniel Davis at the grist mill located on this site. McNeil captured bears in the mountains above Bountiful City that were trained to do work around the mill, and also taught to pull McNeil's wagon.

Heber C. Kimball

SUP #44

pic#093



Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, Bountiful Centennial Committee and the Heber C. Kimball family organization, 1992

Location: 905 Orchard Dr., Bountiful, Utah

Heber C. Kimball was born in Vermont in 1801. He was converted to the LDS Church in 1832, and was called to be a member of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles in 1835. He led

Utah

the first missionary thrust to England during the 1830's, resulting in much Church growth. In December 1847, he became Brigham Young's first counselor in the Church's First Presidency.

He arrived in the Salt Lake Valley with the first group of Mormon pioneers. By 1849, he had become the first chief justice of the provisional State of Deseret, and the State's lieutenant governor, and was involved in many important events in the Utah Territory and the Church.

Kimball, who owned property and had family here, felt a need for a flourmill, in an area dominated by grain production, and he was granted land rights in 1851. Water to run the mill was stored in a pond that was excavated on its south side. Kimball died on June 22, 1868 in Salt Lake City.

Jeremiah Willey Cabin

SUP #110.3

pic#094



Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, 2001

Location: 7th South and Main, Bountiful, Utah

Jeremiah Willey migrated to Bountiful in 1851. He built this log cabin in 1854. Later it became home for his descendants and other families, and underwent several additions. A later owner built around the original cabin and expanded the size of the home. Later, the home was donated to South Davis Hospital. As the structure was being torn down, the cabin walls were found behind lath and plaster. The only visible part of the cabin had been a painted log and mortar portion. In reality, the cabin had been encased in a time-capsule for the past half century. In 1992 Bountiful City moved the cabin to the city park, and the Bountiful area Daughters of Utah Pioneers provided the furnishings. In 1868 Jeremiah Willey was accidentally drowned while crossing Barton Creek by his home, and is buried next to his wife, Samantha Call, in the Salt Lake City Cemetery.

Utah

CENTERVILLE

Centerville Pioneer Monument

SUP #66

pic#096



Sponsor: Centerville Chapter, 1994

Location: 300 North Main, Centerville, Utah - (west side of Founder's Park)

GPS: N55 12.8, W111 52 43.7

This monument was dedicated to the faith, sacrifice, and deeds of the early settlers of Centerville. Their memory is revered with profound gratitude. Sculptured by Dee Jay Bawden, the monument is placed atop a five-foot base made of cement and faced with stone. In loving detail the monument depicts a pioneer family typical of the early pioneers of Centerville, whose suffering, diligence, and faith in the cause that brought them here made this a choice land.

On the front of the base is a plaque, "Memorial to Centerville Pioneers," giving some of the early history of Centerville. A second plaque on the back of the base entitled, "Our Heritage," continues the early history of Centerville. On the sides of the base are plaques listing names of pioneers and others honored through contributions used to build the monument.

Grist Mill, Anson Call

SUP #93

pic#097



Sponsor: Centerville Chapter, 2002

Location: 610 East 100 South, Centerville, Utah (by flood control basin on Centerville Creek)

GPS: N40 54 58.4, W111 52 8.5

Utah

In 1854, Anson Call of Bountiful erected a Grist Mill on the south side of Deuel Creek just southeast of this marker. The mill was a three-story building made from Centerville Canyon rock, with the machinery on the top floor. The pioneers brought their grain to be ground into flour, and the miller kept a portion of it as his pay. The power to turn the grinding wheels was generated solely by water flowing down Deuel Creek, which was run into two holding ponds on the hillside above the mill and then piped to a water wheel that turned the drive shaft. The larger pond also served as a baptismal font, for swimming and winter ice production. The mill was demolished in 1944.

LAGOON, FARMINGTON, UTAH

Pioneer Village: Honoring Salt Lake Temple Builders --- **SUP #P pic#098**



Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1961

Location: Lagoon Amusement park, 17 miles north of Salt Lake City - Take the “200 West” exit #322 or 17 miles south of Ogden. Take the “Park Lane” exit #325

SUP Members on 10 ton Granite Block ---

SUP #N pic#099



Sponsor: Temple Quarry Chapter 1959

Location: Pioneer Village, Lagoon Amusement park, 17 miles north of Salt Lake City - Take the “200 West” exit #322 or 17 miles south of Ogden. Take the “Park Lane” exit #325

In 1959, the Temple Quarry Chapter symbolically transported a 10-ton granite block to the old Pioneer Village – the same size stones moved by the pioneers to construct the Salt Lake Temple. The plaque on the block lists the Temple Quarry chapter members.

Utah

LAYTON, UTAH Stage Coach Station

UPTLA #36 pic#100



Sponsor: DUP and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: 128 South Main, Layton, Utah.

GPS: N41 03 29.7, W111 57 55.4

On this spot stood the Layton Stage Coach Station on the Utah Idaho Montana (Virginia City) Trail. It was established in 1857, by Ben Holladay, and carried mail and passengers between Salt Lake and points north and west. Isaac Brown was the keeper. Later it was operated by Wells Fargo Co. The Prairie House nearby was built by Christopher Layton in 1857, to accommodate stage coach passengers. When the railroad was built the stagecoach line was discontinued. The station was closed in 1870.

SOUTH WEBER, UTAH The Kington Fort – Morrisite War Site

SUP #128 pic#101



Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter and South Weber DUP 2006

Utah

Location: 475 East 6650 South, South Weber, Davis County, Utah.-- Just off Interstate 84, exit 85 (south), near South Weber Posse Grounds.

GPS: N41 08.808, W111 58.137

The Kington (Kingston) Fort, a 645-foot by 645-foot enclosure, was built on this site in 1853 to protect the early settlers from possible Indian attacks. Since there were no Indian problems in South Weber, the fort was deserted in 1858.

In early 1862, the Fort was taken over by Joseph Morris, an excommunicated member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who had founded a church commonly known as the Morrisites. In a clash with local authorities, the Army was called in and a battle ensued resulting in the deaths of eleven people including Morris and his second in command John Banks. After that the Morrisites scattered to other areas except those who were re-baptized into the LDS Church and remained in South Weber.

Utah

Garfield County

ESCALANTE, UTAH

Sixty-five Mile Trail from Escalante to Hole-in-the-Rock – road markers at intervals

no # pic#106



Sponsor: Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter 2005

Location: Part in Garfield County and part in Kane County.

Marked by 4x4 posts, with the back end of a covered wagon routed on each. Posts are within sight of each other at varying intervals. Also from Hole-in-the-Rock to Bluff being added.

Civilian Conservation Corps Camp FS-18: Blue Spring Ridge SUP #99.1

pic#102



Sponsor: Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 2001

Location: 12 –13 miles north of Escalante, in Pine Canyon, near Posey Lake, on the road to Hell's Backbone.

During the Great Depression, Congress passed a bill where unemployed men could be hired for works of a public nature on state and federal lands. Better known as the CCC, Camp FS-18 operated from 1933–34 and built a road from Blue Spring Ridge to Hell's Backbone, down the mountain and through Salt Gulch into Boulder, linking the two towns. The Hell's Backbone Bridge stands as one of the major accomplishments of Camp FS-18.

Utah

CCC Camp FS-42: The Spring SUP #108 (no # on plaque) pic#103



Sponsor: Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 2001

Location: 1 mile east of Escalante at “The Spring”

Camp FS-42 operated from 1935–41 and built the road via Calf Creek between Escalante and Boulder. Taking five years to complete and cutting through sand rock ledges 40-feet deep and 80-feet long, this road became known as the “million-dollar road to Boulder.”

CCC Camp FS-44: Posey Lake SUP #99.2 pic#104



Sponsor: Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 2001

Location: 14 miles north of Escalante in Pine Creek Canyon, 1 mile south of Posey Lake at “Aspen Grove”

Camp FS-44 operated from 1935–41 and built the road over the Escalante Mountain between Escalante and Bicknell. They also built the Blue Spruce and Posey Lake campgrounds including an amphitheater, fire pits, piped in water, picnic tables and latrine.

Utah

CCC Camp 211, Main Canyon

SUP #109

pic#105



Sponsor: Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 2001

Location: 12 miles west of Escalante at Water Canyon in Main Canyon

This Camp was also known as Widstoe Camp, due to the mailing address. It was in operation for only one year. The projects were mainly soil erosion prevention and flood control. A dam was begun, but finished by the WPA. Mostly young men from the slums of New York staffed it.

A Historical Event

SUP #141

pic#107



Sponsor: Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 2006

Location: About 18 miles north of Escalante, on the mountain road to Loa.

Near this spot on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, 1939, a young mother froze to death, sacrificing her life to save the life of her four-month-old infant daughter.

<<no # on plaque>>

Utah

Iron County

CEDAR CITY, UTAH

Ellen Pucell Unthank

SUP #38

pic#108



Sponsor: National Society of SUP, 1991

Location: 400 W. 200 S.

Ellen (Nellie) Pucell was born November 6, 1846 in Tintwhistle, England. At 9, she, with her parents and sister Margaret (Maggie), 14, began the trek from Iowa to Salt Lake Valley in 1856 with the Edward Martin Handcart Company. Early snows overtook the company. Both Nellie's parents died on the trail. Nellie's feet were frozen. On arrival in Salt Lake Valley, she was strapped to a board. No anesthetics were available. Both her legs were amputated just below the knee with a butcher's knife and carpenter's saw. For the rest of her life she moved about on the painful stubs of her legs. At 24 in Cedar City she became the plural wife of William Unthank. She gave birth to 6 children. Her bishop and Relief Society occasionally brought food to her family. To even the score, once a year she and her children cleaned the meetinghouse throughout. Nellie died at 65 in Cedar City.

The Founders and Old Sorrel Statue

no #

pic#109



Sponsor: Cedar City Chapter, 1986

Location: 351 W. Center St.

The first State Legislature following Utah's statehood authorized a branch of the state's teacher training school to be located in Cedar City. On January 5, 1898, a group left Cedar City for a sawmill 35 miles away to cut logs for the new building. The men worked in 40 degree-temperatures and their first attempt to return to Cedar City was engulfed by a record snowstorm. An old Sorrel horse, placed out at the vanguard of the party, is credited with

Utah

saving the expedition by walking into the drifts, pushing and straining against the snow, throwing himself into the drifts again and again until they gave way. He would pause for a rest, sitting down on his haunches the way a dog does, and then start again. It took two and a half days to get a load of logs down from the mountaintops to Cedar City.

The Founders' Rescue Wagon

no # pic#110



Sponsor: Southern Utah University and Cedar City Chapter, 1986

Location: Southern Utah University Campus, Sharwin Smith Student Center, 351 West Center St. Cedar City

The group of men intent on hauling out the lumber from Heber Jenson's Saw Mill, had to abandon the lumber due to the heavy snow. Five men remained on the mountain to dig out the wagons while others returned to town for help.

Digging through the drifts, the men worked their way home and arrived in Cedar City on January 11, with the first load of lumber. The Branch Normal School had been rescued. This recently restored original wagon was one of several used to haul logs from the forest to the sawmill.

Utah

Cedar Fort Marker, (formerly listed as Iron Mines) SUP #60 pic#111



Sponsor: Original DUP plaque #222, on rebuilt monument by SUP Cedar City Chapter 1992

Location: Formerly five miles west of Cedar City, the large 20,000 lb. block of iron ore, and DUP monument (rebuilt by SUP), are now located at the site of the old Cedar Iron Mission Fort. North of the Coca Cola Plant at 1342 W. Industrial Rd. The iron ore sits beside the monument.

GPS: N37 41 17.02, W113 05 05.30

The title of the plaque is Fort Cedar. In November 1851, thirty-five men from Parowan settled Cedar City. A unique temporary encampment composed of their wagon boxes and sagebrush walls sheltered them through the first winter. In 1853, a fort 100 rods square was built on this site. Its walls were three feet wide at the base, nine feet high, and one foot wide on top. It covered sixty-three acres. A City Plat of 120 lots was laid out inside the walls. This monument stands on the southwest corner of the fort, beside the John D. Lee gate.

The Old Mill

SUP #8 pic#112



Sponsor: Cedar City Chapter, 1984

Utah

Location: Mouth of Cedar Canyon, East Highway 14
GPS: N37 40 22.02, W113 02 37.82

In 1876, the Cedar Co-op Mill was built as a large, three-story wooden building with grinding stones turned by water from Coal Creek. The mill ground flour, cereal, and livestock feed for much of Iron County. The mill changed to a plaster mill from 1934–1945.

The Dominguez and Escalante Expedition (formerly listed as Spanish Trail)

SUP #19 pic#113



Sponsor: Refurbished by Cedar City Chapter, 1988

Location: West of Cedar City on Hwy 56 (200 North St.) 4.5 mi. to marker on north side of Hwy, next to east property line of plastics plant located to the west of the monument, at 4660 West Hwy 56.

On July 29, 1776, Fathers Dominguez and Escalante led an exploration party of ten horsemen from Santa Fe, NM, to establish an overland route to Monterey, CA, while spreading the Catholic faith to the Native Peoples they hoped to meet along the way. As the Padres traveled along the Beaver River in early October, they became increasingly discouraged about reaching Monterey. Their Indian guide had been frightened and had deserted them to return home. Left alone they were unable to find a passage through the mountains. Their supplies were already low and they realized that they were now at the mercy of the severe winter storms. They decided to return to Santa Fe, however members of their party were reluctant to give up their hopes of reaching California. In order to restore unity they searched God's will by casting lots, and the result was to return to Santa Fe. Escalante was greatly impressed with the possibility of settlements in Cedar Valley. Although the explorers never reached California, they covered some 2,000 miles of challenging terrain, now called the American Southwest, adding greatly to the knowledge of the area's geography, potential for settlement, and Native Inhabitants.

Utah

The Old Iron Foundry

UPTLA #30

pic#114



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Chamber of Commerce of Cedar City, 1933

Location: 250 North Main – Cedar City Park

Erected by direction of Brigham Young and associates in 1851-2 one block north of this monument, produced the first iron manufactured west of the Mississippi River. Thirty-five men, the founders of Cedar City, constructed and operated the blast furnace. They established the first mining camp in Utah a few miles west of here, from which they procured the iron ore. The foundry was operated for 8 years at a cost of \$1,000,000. Ore used in this monument was hauled here from the mines by pioneer workers and the pig iron bars in this structure were made by them.

Old Irontown

UPTLA #60

pic#115



Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Members of Parowan Stake, 1936.

Location: 20 miles west of Cedar City on Highway 56 – Old Irontown State Park

Established 1868 by Ebenezer Hanks and others who organized the Great Western Iron Manufacturing Co., a cooperative enterprise. Officers were E. Hanks, President, Homer Duncan, Vice President, Seth M. Blair, Secretary. 800 pounds of iron of good quality was produced each 8 hours, the plant running day and night. The enterprise was taken over in 1883 by the Iron Manufacturing Co. of Utah with George Q. Cannon, President, Thomas

Utah

Taylor, Vice President and manager, John C. Cutler, secretary. A railroad was moved here from Nevada to haul coal from Cedar Canyon to “Little Pinto” the name given this town site.

PARAGONAH, UTAH

Paragonah Fort

UPTLA #61

pic#116



Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the People of Paragonah, 1936

Location: In front of LDS Chapel

Paragonah was founded in 1852. Indian troubles caused its abandonment a year later until 1855 when the Pioneer Fort was built. The site was selected and dedicated by President Brigham Young. The Fort was 105 feet square with walls 3 feet thick at the base. A second story was added in 1857. A large room served as Church, School and Amusement Hall. Homes were built around the inside of the wall. The public square includes the site of the Fort, which was torn down in 1879.

PAROWAN, UTAH

John C. Fremont

SUP #X

pic#117



Sponsor: Little Salt Lake Chapter, 1972

Location: First South and Main

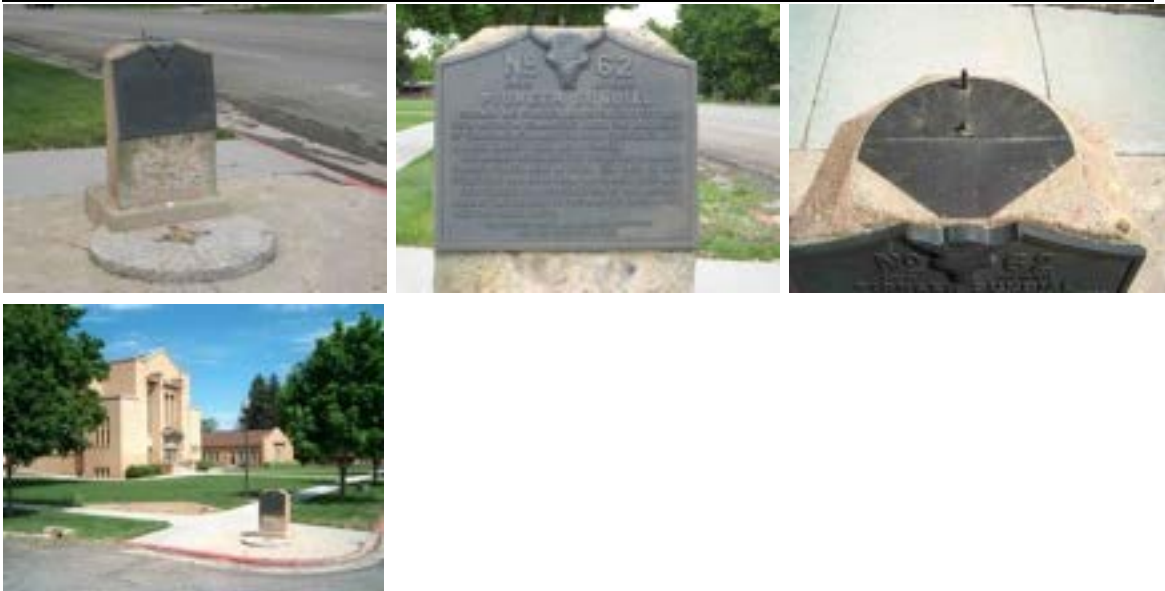
Seeking a suitable railroad route through the central Rockies, John C. Fremont and Company reached Parowan on February 6, 1854 barely alive. The Mormons took in the company and fed and nursed them back to health.

Utah

Pioneer Sundial

UPTLA #62

pic#118



Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the People of Parowan, 1936

Location: 100 South Main

Parowan was founded January 13, 1851 by settlers from northern communities under the leadership of George A. Smith. Among the early structures were a large Liberty Pole and a sundial. This marker designates the site of the community sundial placed here in 1852. The base of this structure is a burr from the pioneer grist mill. This sundial is a reproduction of the original made by the pioneers of Parowan. The Liberty Pole was one block south.

Parowan Cotton Factory

no #

pic#119



Sponsor: Little Salt Lake Chapter

Location: Parowan, Utah

Utah

On this site, in 1862 the first Cotton Factory was erected in the west. Designed and operated by William Marsden and owned by Ebenizer Hanks. Here the first ball of Cotton Yarn was made west of the Mississippi River. The girls who worked in the Cotton Factory are listed.

Utah

Juab County

The original Pony Express route proceeded into Juab County from Tooele County and these five stations are in the sequence they appear on the map going from east to west in Juab County. Further west, the route goes back into Tooele County. (See Tooele County locations)

Dugway Station

UPTLA #89

pic#120



Sponsors: Oregon Trail Memorial Association, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, and constructed by the CCC, 1940

Location: Approximately 10.5 miles southwest of the Riverbed Station (Tooele County).
GPS: N39 51 28.7, W113 02 10.1

A Pony Express Station 1860-61, and an Overland Stage & Freight Station 1858-1868. It was a halfway stop for the Stage between Fairfield and Ibapah. Water for the station had to be hauled from Simpson Springs, approximately 18.5 miles away.

Blackrock Station

UPTLA #90

pic#121



Utah

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Location: Approximately 14 miles west of the Dugway Station and 10 miles east of Fish Springs

GPS: N39 52 40.9 W113 16 17.6

Along a winding road across the Dugway Mountains, through the geode beds, is the marker for this Pony Express Station. The exact location has not been found. This site was without water and it had to be transported from Fish Springs.

Fish Springs

UPTLA #91

pic#122



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Location: Approximately 10 miles west of Blackrock Station.

GPS: N39 50 52.9, W113 24 39.0

This was a Pony Express Station placed by J. H. Simpson along with another about four miles north at the Warm Springs site. The latter was apparently abandoned because of bad water. This is now a National Wildlife Refuge.

Boyd Station

UPTLA #92

pic#123



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Location: Approximately 14 miles west of Fish Springs.

GPS: N39 50 37.5, W113 33 13.4

Utah

This Pony Express Station, around the north end of the Fish Springs Range, was small, built of stone and contained gun ports. It is one of the best-preserved stations in Utah. The preservation is probably due to the fact that Bid Boyd, the stationmaster, stayed at the site well into the 1900's.

CALLAO

Willow Spring Pony Express Station

UPTLA #83

pic#124



Sponsor: Citizens of Callao, Oregon Trail Memorial Association, and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1939

Location: Callao, Utah, approximately 8 miles west of Boyd Station.

GPS: N39 54 01.0, W113 42 51.1

The Willow Springs Home Station, was established April 8, 1860, located at the Bagley Ranch on the western end of Callao. It shows evidence of a well-used station. The monument and the buildings, which comprised the home station, are still standing and are in good condition. This station is one of the best-preserved stations in the U.S., and is the only existing home station maintained on private property. An Overland Stage station was operated here from 1859 to 1870. This station, because of its existing structures, is one of the most interesting and most frequently visited in Utah.

Utah

Kane County
KANAB, UTAH
Jacob Hamblin

UPTLA #21 pic#125



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Citizens of Kanab Stake, 1933

Location: 100 North and 300 West – Levi Stewart Memorial Park (monument was removed and the original plaque was reset in the Levi Stewart Memorial Park)

GPS: N37 2 57, W112 32 5

Born April 2, 1819 – Died August 21, 1886. The great Mormon Frontiersman and Indian missionary settled in Tooele Valley, Utah in 1850 and began peaceful negotiations with the red men. He was so successful that the officials of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints sent him to establish residence among the Indians at Santa Clara, Utah in 1854.

A fort was erected on this site in 1865 into which he moved in 1869. He assisted Maj. J. W. Powell and party 1869-72. He was transferred in 1878 to Arizona, and later to New Mexico. He is buried at Alpine, Arizona. His friendship with the Indians saved many lives.

Utah

Fort Kanab

UPTLA #115

pic#126



Sponsor: Descendants of Levi Stewart and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1950

Location: 100 North and 300 West, Kanab, Utah – Levi Stewart Memorial Park

GPS: N37 2 57, W112 32 5

On June 14, 1870, Levi Stewart, who had been called from Salt Lake County by President Brigham Young to head a group of pioneers in settling this area, brought a party with seven wagons from Pipe Spring, where they had camped temporarily, to Fort Kanab which had been built a year before by Jacob Hamblin and Indian missionaries. Kanab Ward was organized September 11, 1878, with Elder Stewart as Bishop. Other settlers arrived, homes were built and plans made for a permanent community. A fire in the Fort on December 14, took the lives of Mrs. Margery Wilkerson Stewart and five sons.

RURAL LOCATIONS

GRAND STAIRCASE, ESCALANTE, UTAH

Dance Hall Rock

SUP #O

pic#127



Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1959

Utah

Location: Approx. 40 mi. SE of Escalante, UT (map in file)

The San Juan Expedition to settle the Bluff area took a route stopping at various springs, about a day's journey apart, from Escalante toward Hole-in-the-Rock. One of the most noted springs was Forty-mile Spring. About a mile and a half before reaching Forty-mile Spring and Camp, was a place called Dance Hall Rock. This huge sandstone formation is so constructed as to constitute a large amphitheater with a relatively smooth floor. Pioneers of the Forty-mile camp held dances at the "Hall" and thus gave it its name. With three fiddlers in the company to supply music, several pleasant evenings must have been spent in this way. (Reproduced from the book "Hole In The Rock" by David E. Miller, U. of U. Press 1959, 1966, p.75)

Johnson Canyon Cemetery

SUP #56

pic#128



Sponsor: Red Rocks Chapter, 1992

Location: Thirteen miles east of Kanab

The settlement of Johnson began in 1871 by four sons of Ezekiel and Julia Hills Johnson. From 1871–1918 the town grew with a school, post office and store. Eventually the last permanent residents moved to Kanab in the 1940s. This monument honors the earlier settlers buried at Johnson.

Utah

The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer TrailSUP #120 pic#130



Sponsor: Red Rocks Chapter, 2005

Location: Highway 89, .25 miles south of the Mt. Carmel, junction in Kane County, Utah

The trail divided east of present-day Colorado City, Arizona; the Elephant Trail took a northeasterly route while the alternate Cottonwood Canyon-Sand Ridge trail went more easterly before joining the Elephant Trail after descending into Parunuweap Canyon/Long Valley.

Note: The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail extends across the Utah – Arizona State line and contains three monuments. See SUP #119 and 120)

The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer TrailSUP #118.1 pic#131



Sponsor: Red Rocks Chapter, 2005

Location: On Hurricane Hill, Highway 59 at Hurricane trailhead

GPS: N37 10 59.3, W113 16 42.3

Utah

Segments of the old Indian trails between St. George and Long Valley were used by Mormon pioneers to settle Long Valley in 1864 and again in 1871 following Indian conflicts. The desert trail, about 85 miles long, traversed deep sand, sandstone ledges and lava faults and was the primary transportation route, including mail and heavy freight, for half a century. It took four days for loaded wagons drawn by horse or ox teams to travel the distance.

Note: The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail extends across the Utah – Arizona State line and contains three monuments. See SUP #119 and 120)

Hole-in-the-Rock Crossing

UPTLA #81

pic#132



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmark Association and SUP Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 1939

Location: (This monument originally was at the bottom of the canyon at the edge of the Colorado River where the pioneers made the crossing in 1880. When Glen Canyon Dam was closed and the water backed up to form Lake Powell in 1963, the SUP Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter took the responsibility of moving the monument from the river bank to the top of the “Hole” to keep it from being inundated by the Lake, as the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association was no longer functioning.)

Located 65 miles by dirt road from Escalante, Utah, or 28 miles southwest by boat from Bullfrog Marina.

The original plaque read: “Hole-in- the-Rock Crossing” Mormon Pioneers of San Juan Valley crossed the Colorado River at “Hole-in-the-Rock” January 26, 1880. Twenty-six wagons were lowered over the cliff that day. A total of 250 persons were in the party. All made the perilous descent and ferried the river here. An information sign at the bottom of the trail (from the water level in Lake Powell) reads: Down this cleft plunged and skidded eighty

Utah

wagons, 250 men, women and children, and hundreds of horses and cattle. No wagons tipped over, no one was seriously injured.

These Mormon pioneers from settlements in southern Utah were traveling across two hundred miles of unknown country to establish a mission near the San Juan River. In the winter of 1879-80, it took six weeks to blast and dig a $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile road down the Hole-in-the-Rock.

Another information sign at the top of the trail reads: “It nearly scared me to death. The first wagon I saw go down they put the brake on and rough locked the hind wheels and had a big rope fastened to the wagon and about ten men holding back on it and then they went down like they would smash everything. I’ll never forget that day. When we was walking down Willie looked back and cried and asked me how we would get back home.”

The expedition lowered men in barrels to hand-drill the cliff and place powder charges to blast a wagon road. Along the trail some drill holes are still visible. Wagon hubs scratched deep scars in the walls.

A floating sign on the lake marking the entrance to the inlet to Hole-in-the-Rock reads: Hole-in-the-Rock – Down the crack in the cliff Mormon pioneers lowered horses, cattle and eighty wagons in January, 1880. To learn more of their story, hike the $\frac{3}{4}$ mile trail.

Hole-in-the-Rock Arch

UPTLA #132

pic#133



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 3 Apr 1957

Location: 5 miles west of Hole-in-the Rock, end of 50 mile Canyon, Kane County

The naming of this Arch honors the Historic Trek of the Mormon Pioneers called by Brigham Young to colonize San Juan County in 1879-1880. Also known as Window Rock Arch.

Utah

Morgan County **EAST CANYON, UTAH** **East Canyon Campsites**

SUP #83 pic#134



Sponsor: Twin Peaks Chapter & Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1998

Location: Next to the sales office at the East Canyon Resort

The plaque has a detailed narrative describing the route taken from Echo Canyon to the Salt Lake Valley, of Brigham Young's first company of pioneers. It describes the daily camps and the terrain they had to conquer.

Mormon Flat

SUP #h-1 pic#135



Sponsor: Beehive/East Mill Creek Chapters, 1984

Location: <<Monument is retired>> It was at the beginning of Little Emigration Canyon, on the original pioneer trail.

GPS: N40 49 39.18, W111 35 00.01 Elevation 6008 feet

(Monument is gone). (It was missing on State survey in 1995, Richard Steed, SUP, reported, also Lois K. Lloyd, State surveyor)

Utah

LITTLE EMIGRATION CANYON

Little Emigration Canyon

SUP #67

pic#136



Sponsor: National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, Twin Peaks Chapter, Murray Chapter, 1994

Location: Between East Canyon and Mountain Dell Canyon. (Plaque at Mormon Flat parking lot)

GPS: N40 48 55.9, W111 35 05.6

This approach to Big Mountain Pass was the steepest sustained climb on the Mormon Trail. From Mormon Flat at the mouth of the Canyon, it rises 1400 feet in elevation over a distance of four miles. The California bound Donner-Reed party of 1846 became the first wagon train to make the difficult ascent. In 1847, the first group of Mormon Pioneers, led by Brigham Young, followed the tracks of the Donner-Reed Party up the canyon and on to the valley of the Great Salt Lake. For the next 22 years emigrants, forty-niners, freighters, stagecoaches and pony express riders used the trail, traveling both east and west.

MORGAN, UTAH

Early Morgan County Settlers

SUP #142

pic#137



Sponsor: Morgan Chapter, 2009

Location: 33 North State St. Morgan, Utah, at the DUP Museum Bldg.

This marker is dedicated to all the Early Morgan County Settlers who endured considerable hardships and a harsh climate to build this community we love.

Utah

Early Morgan Pioneers

SUP #155

pic#372



Sponsor: Morgan Chapter 2010

Location: Riverside Park, 230 East 125 North, Morgan, UT
GPS N41 02 26.09, W111 40 29.77

Honoring early Morgan pioneers, Charles Shreeve Peterson, who was the first Probate judge, and helped carve the road through Weber Canyon; and George Washington Taggart, who helped build the first gristmill, member of Mormon Battalion. More names are to be added annually.

Utah

RICHVILLE, UTAH

Richville Pioneer Cemetery

SUP #118

pic#138



Sponsor: Morgan Chapter 2005

Location: From Morgan, Utah, go south on Morgan Valley Drive to highway 95 and left. It is about 5 miles from Morgan to Richville.

This monument was erected to remember those buried in unmarked graves. This is the final resting place for early residents who settled in Richville, Morgan County, Utah, and at least one Native American. Of seventeen unmarked graves, there are ten known names listed.

Utah

Rich County

LAKETOWN, UTAH

Fur Traders Rendezvous

UPTLA #74

pic#139



Sponsor: Troop 63, Tendoy Council BSA, Citizens of Laketown and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1937

Location: 3 ½ miles west of Laketown at rest stop on the shore of Bear Lake

The Rocky Mountain Fur Company, headed by Milton G. Sublette, David E. Jackson and Jedediah S. Smith, conducted a fur trading rendezvous in this vicinity in June – July, 1827, taking 130 bales of beaver furs for shipment to St. Louis by pack train. Sublette had left St. Louis in March with 60 men and merchandise, arriving via South Pass in late June. The trading was concluded and all parties dispersed in mid-July 1827, following the return of Smith from a perilous journey to California. Traders were also here in 1826. Large bands of Indians frequently gathered here.

Utah

Salt Lake County **RURAL LOCATIONS**

Big Mountain

SUP #3, UPTLA #24

pic#140



Sponsor: This monument, erected and dedicated 25 August 1984, by South Davis Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers, replaces the original plaque erected 23 July 1933, by Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Vanguard Association of the Salt Lake Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Location: The pass at the summit of Little Emigration Canyon
GPS: N40 49 41.84, W111 39 14.88 Elevation 7430 feet

On July 19, 1847, scouts Orson Pratt and John Brown climbed Big Mountain and became the first Latter-day Saints to see the Salt Lake Valley. Due to illness, the pioneer camp had divided into three small companies. On July 23, the last party led by Brigham Young reached Big Mountain, but by this time most of the first companies were already in the valley and planting crops. The ill-fated Donner Party blazed the original trail one year earlier.

Birch Springs

SUP #k-4

pic#141



Sponsor: Sugar House Chapter, 1984

Location: On hwy 65 between Little Mountain Summit and Big Mountain.
GPS: N40 48 38.79, W111 40 45.86 Elevation 6207 feet

The monument is still there but the plaque is gone

Utah

MOUNTAIN DELL CANYON

Ephraim Hank's Pony Express Station

UPTLA #37

pic#147



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: Close to Memories of Mountain Dell location (SUP #110.1) <<Plaque missing
>>

Memories at Mountain Dell

SUP #110.1

pic#148



Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 2001

Location: On Utah Highway 65 located in parking lot at the campsite entrance.

GPS: N40 46 41.58, W111 41 20.47

From the summit of Big Mountain, the pioneers had their first glimpse of the Salt Lake valley. The natural gorge, which rests south of Big Mountain and the northwest slopes of Little Mountain, was known as Hanks or Big Canyon Creek and named by Ephraim Hanks as Mountain Dell.

In 1870, Francis Armstrong purchased the property at Mountain Dell, where it was used by the family as a summer farm. A farmhouse was built in 1882 that remained standing until July 1999.

Utah

Camp Grant

SUP #6

pic#142



Sponsor: Holladay & Potomac Chapters, 1985

Location: Utah Highway 65, above top end of Mountain Dell Reservoir and below lower end of Little Dell Reservoir

GPS: N40 45 56.73, W111 42 23.19

Dedicated to the Donner-Reed party—the first wagon train to cross the Wasatch Range from Henefer to the Salt Lake Valley in 1846—and to the Mormon Pioneers that followed. The “Gold Rush 49-ers,” the Overland Stage, Johnston’s Army, the Pony Express and thousands of emigrants traveled this route.

EMIGRATION CANYON, UTAH

Little Mountain Summit

SUP #51 & 187

pic#146



Sponsor: Twin Peaks Chapter & Pioneer Trails State Park, 1992 and Salt Lake City Chapter, 2015

Location: On Utah Highway 65 at Little Mountain Summit.

GPS: N40 46 29.82, W111 43 5.85

Utah

This is the last summit in the Wasatch Mountains along the pioneer trail. From this point the trail descends northwest until it reaches Emigration Creek. As William Clayton's emigrants guide warns, "The descent is very steep all the way."

The Donner Party passed over the summit August 21, 1846 and the Mormons on July 21, 1847.

This monument was refurbished by the Salt Lake City Chapter SUP and dedicated on July 21, 2015 as SUP monument #187.

Last Campsite - Camp Kostopulous **SUP #82** **no pic**
Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 1996

Location: 2500 E. Emigration Canyon Road

<<can't find marker>>

Saltair **UPTLA #76** **no pic**
Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Location: <<Monument is retired>> It was west of SLC off Interstate 80

<<marker missing>>

CAMP WILLIAMS
Jordan Narrows

UPTLA #39 **pic#145**



Sponsor: Utah National Guard and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: Camp Williams – Utah Ave. and Officers' Club

Gateway to central Utah and California; formed by wave-action on leeward arm of ancient Lake Bonneville. Route of first settlers in central and southern Utah 1848 to 1854; of government mail line to San Diego 1854 to 1857; of Overland Mail and Stage Line to San Francisco 1858 to 1868; of Pony Express Line 1860 to 1861; and of first transcontinental

Utah

telegraph line 1861 to 1868. Control and way stations on overland stage and Pony Express route about ten miles apart, mostly in view from this monument, were: Salt Lake City, Travelers Rest, Rockwell's, Joes Dugout and Fort Crittenden (originally named Camp Floyd). A celebrated Ute Indian Chief, Named Tintic, led an attack on the early settlers of Lehi, between this monument and Utah Lake in February 1854, killing several men.

BINGHAM CANYON

Bingham Canyon

UPTLA #114

pic#149



Sponsor: Bingham Family & Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1948

Location: Marker was moved and is now located at the Kennecott Copper Pit Visitor's Center

The plaque tells the story of the early settlement of the Bingham Canyon area by the Bingham family; the discovery of mineral bearing ore, and the family's move to Ogden. The location of the monument was destroyed in a cave-in at the site in 2012 and the current condition of the plaque is unknown.

Utah

BRIGHTON, UTAH

The First Statewide Pioneer Day Celebration UPTLA #14 pic#150



Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Cottonwood Stake, Church of Jesus Christ of latter-day Saints, 1932

Location: Brighton, Utah, top of Big Cottonwood Canyon, by the information center at Silver Lake

This celebration was held in this Basin July 23-24, 1857. Headed by Brigham Young, the Company reaching here July 23rd numbered 2,587 persons, with 464 carriages & wagons, 1028 horses & mules and 332 oxen and cows. A program of addresses, six brass bands, singing, athletic events, drills by six companies of Militia, and dancing, was punctuated by salutes from a brass Howitzer. U.S. flags were flown from two highest peaks and two highest trees, the flag-tree in front of Brigham Young's campsite being 70 feet N.W. of here. At noon July 24, Judson Stoddard and A. O. Smoot, 20 days from the States, with Elias Smith and O. P. Rockwell, arrived with news of the advance of Johnston's Army against the "Mormons". The Company returned in orderly formation July 25th.

Utah

DRAPER, UTAH

Rockwell Station

UPTLA #48

pic#151



Sponsor: Adult Aaronic Priesthood Group of East Jordan Stake and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934, moved and refurbished when Highway rebuilt.

Location: Off I-15, west of Point of the Mountain, and west of Bluffdale Park and Ride, 14600 South & I-15.

GPS: N40 29.163, W111 54.023

The westbound Pony Express riders proceeded south along today's State Street to the next station south of the Utah State Prison. This was at Orrin Porter Rockwell's Hot Springs Brewery Hotel—a popular stopping point for travelers. Rockwell kept the station on the Pony Express route from 1858–1868. A stone monument was constructed from stone from the old station and was found at the southeast corner of the prison compound, until it was moved when the new Freeway was built.

HERRIMAN, UTAH

Fort Herriman

UPTLA #32

pic#152



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, West Jordan District B.S.A., Members of West Jordan Stake and former residents, 1933.

Location: 12550 South 6000 West, Herriman, Utah

This monument marks the site of Fort Herriman built in 1855 by Thomas Butterfield, Henry Herriman, Samuel Egbert, Robert Petty and John Stocking, as protection against the Indians. The fort was abandoned in 1858, under instructions from Brigham Young, upon the approach of Johnston's Army. Some of the settlers returned a few years later and established the town

Utah

of Herriman. The fort was named for Henry Herriman and Butterfield Canyon nearby for Thomas Butterfield, pioneers of this section.

HOLLADAY, UTAH

1st Settlers in Holladay

SUP #65

pic#153



Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1994

Location: 4782 Holladay Blvd.

This monument and plaque shows the original survey in 1849 with the names of the first settlers, and the leader of the settlers, John D. Holladay, as branch president.

Old Fort Site

SUP #b-1

pic#154



Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1975

Location: Olympus Jr. High 2217 E. 4800 S.

During the Walker Indian War in 1853, 161 settlers on Big Cottonwood Creek built a fort at this location. The fort enclosed four acres, but was not needed as the Indians proved to be friendly.

Utah

Mt. Olympus Senior Center Flag Pole

SUP #89

pic#157



Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 1998

Location: 1635 Murray Holladay Rd., Salt Lake City, UT 84117

<<No plaque on site>>

Our Sweet Three Year Old Daughter – statue

SUP #154

pic#371



Sponsor, Holladay Chapter 2010

Location: 4900 South Memory Lane, Holladay, UT

Name unknown but surely well-loved was in 1848 the first to be laid to rest in this historic Holladay Memorial Park. The cemetery, second in the valley, was begun under the direction of Brigham Young. The streams, rolling hills and mountain views make this a beautiful location.

Utah

MAGNA, UTAH

Early Magna Settlements

SUP #28

pic#155



Sponsor: Oquirrh Mountain Chapter, 1992

Location: Northeast of 4100 S. and 8400 W.

Abraham Coon came to this area in 1853 and built a sawmill and tan-bark processing plant in the Oquirrh Mountains, later named Coon's Canyon. At the mouth of the canyon his family started the farming community of Coonville—the first settlement on the west side of the valley. By 1860 more settlers arrived and established Pleasant Green. With the advent of the Utah Copper Company in 1906, Coonville and Pleasant Green merged into the community of Magna.

MURRAY, UTAH

Mahonri Moriancumer Cahoon

SUP #84

pic#156



Sponsor: Pioneer Heritage Chapter 1998

Location: Murray City Cemetery, 5500 S. 900 E. (between blocks 2 and 3)

When Cahoon was born in 1834, his father, Reynolds Cahoon, asked Joseph Smith to give his newborn a name and a blessing. Smith gave him the name Mahonri Moriancumer Cahoon, explaining that although the name was not mentioned in the Book of Mormon's book of Ether, it had just been revealed to him that Mahonri Moriancumer was the name of the brother of Jared. The Cahoon family came to Utah with the pioneers and eventually settled in the Murray area. The original wooden marker, which had deteriorated, was replaced with a permanent headstone.

Utah

Murray Mill

SUP #70

no pic

Sponsor: Murray Chapter, 1994

Location: <<Monument is retired>>

Murray Smelter Smoke Stacks

SUP #1

no pic

Sponsor: Murray Chapter 1984

Location: Murray Park, about 455 E. 5300 S.

Stacks were torn down in 2002

South Cottonwood Campground (Half-way Camp)

SUP #33 pic#160



Sponsor: Murray Chapter, 1990

Location: 5605 S. & Vine Street (735 E.) Chapel parking area

Utah

During the building of the Salt Lake Temple, when granite stones were hauled by team and wagon the 20 miles from the Little Cottonwood Canyon quarry to the temple site a stopover camp at South Cottonwood was established by the drivers. This site was approximately halfway between the quarry and the temple grounds. In 1870 a rock granary was built and still remains standing today as a historical landmark.

First Building Outside Salt Lake City for Religious & Education Instruction

UPTLA no# pic#161



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1931

Location: 225 Gordon Lane – west side of Gordon Lane -- opposite the intersection of 250 East

GPS: N40 40 37.7, W111 53 03.8

Inscription reads: To commemorate the first building in the valley outside of Salt Lake City erected for the purpose of religious & education instruction.

Old Chapel, rest stop

SUP #41

no pic

Sponsor: Murray Chapter, 1992

Location: 5600 S. Vine St. (735 E) Murray <<Can't find and not on web site>>

Utah

RIVERTON, UTAH

Early Riverton and the Magnificent Dome Church SUP #7 pic#163



Sponsor: Jordan River Temple Chapter, 2015

Location: Riverton Park, 12255 S. 1500 W.

GPS (Early Riverton): N40 31 11.11, W111 55 55.28 (The Magnificent Dome Church):
N40 31 15.44, W111 55 58.94

In 1855, Abraham Hunsaker, a member of the Mormon Battalion, moved his herds across the river and became the first man to own land and divert water in Riverton. Archibald Gardner, however, was the first to live here and became the largest landowner.

The first ward organized on August 8, 1886, began construction of a magnificent domed church in 1899, with Richard W. Kletting as the architect (also the architect for the Utah State Capitol and the old Saltair Pavilion). It was first used by 1908. Because of its high ceilings, excessive maintenance and heating problems, it was razed in 1940, after 30 years of use.

In July 2014 Riverton City destroyed the monument to construct a new city park. As part of the new city park construction, two new SUP monuments were constructed dividing the text of the old single plaque into two separate plaques. The two new monuments are prominently displayed as a part of the new Riverton City Park along with a replica of the Magnificent Dome Church which serves as a city cultural center. The new monuments were dedicated June 29, 2015.

Utah

The Tithing Yard

SUP #110.2

pic#164



Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 2003

Location: 1150 W. 12400 S.

GPS: N40 31 32.58, W111 55 30.90 Elevation 4433 feet

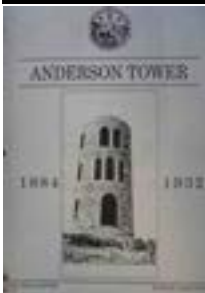
In 1886 a “tithing yard” was established in Riverton where faithful Mormon Church members brought their tithing increase in produce, livestock, poultry, grains, and other farm products. On the bench ground there was an office building, weigh scales, a small granary, a large root cellar, haystacks, feed mangers, and a barn. It discontinued operation in 1913.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Anderson Tower

SUP #53

pic#165



Sponsor: Canyon Rim Chapter, 1993

Location: 6th Avenue & A Street

Anderson Tower was built in 1884 by Robert R. Anderson, one of the original settlers on the north bench of Salt Lake City. The circular three-story structure had a winding stairway that

Utah

led to an observation deck equipped with a telescope. People were charged a small fee to climb to the top for the view. Although the venture proved unsuccessful, the tower stood for forty-eight years until razed in November 1932.

Grave of Brigham Young

UPTLA #78

pic#166



Sponsors: The Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1938

Location: 150 East 1st Ave. SLC

Prophet – Pioneer – Statesman. Born June 1, 1801, at Whitingham, Vermont. Died August 29, 1877, at Salt Lake City, Utah. Brigham Young, second President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, succeeded Joseph Smith, founder of the Church, who was martyred at Carthage, Illinois. He was chosen as leader of the people in 1844 and sustained as President of the Church December 27, 1847. Earlier that year he led the Mormon Pioneers from Winter Quarters (Omaha) to the Salt Lake Valley, arriving here July 24. In 1849 he became Governor of the Provisional State of Deseret, and in 1850 Governor of the Territory of Utah.

Brigham Young Grave Statue

SUP #Z

pic#167



Utah

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1974

Location: 1st Avenue between State & A Street

On June 1, 1974, an eight-foot bronze statue was unveiled at the small Brigham Young Cemetery on 1st Avenue. Sculpted by Edward J. Fraughton, the monument depicts a pioneer father, mother and daughter in an embrace. The plaque is entitled “All is Well”

Brigham Young Industrial Center and Golden Pass Road**SUP #37 & #43**

pic#168



Sponsor: Pioneer Heritage Chapter, 1992

Location: 2000 E. Stratford Avenue (2585 S.) (aka 20th E. & 2600 S.)

(Two plaques side by side on the same monument)

The largest gristmill for grinding wheat in the Utah Territory operated from 1852–1857, when it was shut down because of the arrival of Johnston’s army. The mill reopened later as a cotton mill and then woolen mill.

Parley P. Pratt’s Golden Pass Road provided not only a safer alternative entrance to the Salt Lake Valley but provided a route for hauling fuel and timber down to the valley. Between 1850–1869 thousands of Mormon pioneers, California-bound gold seekers, Pony Express riders, Overland Stage coaches and thousands of soldiers traveled the dirt road.

Utah

A Private School House

UPTLA #35

pic#169



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: N.E. Corner South Temple and State St.

Built by Brigham Young for his own children – stood on this corner lot 1860 – 1903
This early school was directed by Eli B. Kelsey, who in soliciting additional students, announced in the Deseret News December 12, 1860, as follows: “President Young not only intends it to be used for the education of own family during the day, but purposes it to be thoroughly devoted to further educational purposes in the evenings, including the teaching of vocal music.

“Mr. David O. Calder will open therein two classes for young persons of both sexes, in order that a competent number may be thoroughly taught this simple and beautiful science, so that a uniform system of teaching may be adopted throughout all the schools of the territory. The produce of the valley will be taken in payment for tuition.”

The Bee-Hive House

UPTLA #50

pic#170



Sponsor: Young Men’s and Young Women’s Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935

Location: 67 East South Temple SLC

Erected about 1852 by President Brigham Young as the Official Residence of the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and occupied by him from the time it was completed until his death in 1877. From 1852 to 1855 it also served as the Executive Mansion of Governor Brigham Young of the Territory of Utah. It was also the home of

Utah

presidents Lorenzo Snow (1898 – 1901) and Joseph F. Smith (1901 – 1918), both of whom died here. The Beehive is the State Emblem signifying industry.

Brigham Young's Office

UPTLA #52

pic#171



Sponsor: Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935

Location: 67 East South Temple, SLC

Erected about 1852, used as the executive offices of the Territory of Utah until 1855, headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from the time it was finished until 1917, when the new Church Office Building was completed. For a short time it was also the Church Tithing Office. Many distinguished persons have been entertained here. Presidents of the Church who occupied these offices were Brigham Young, 1852 – 1877; John Taylor, 1877 – 1887; Wilford Woodruff, 1887 – 1898; Lorenzo Snow, 1898 – 1901; Joseph F. Smith, 1901 – 1917.

The Lion House

UPTLA #51

pic#172



Sponsors: Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935

Location: 63 East South Temple, SLC

Built by President Brigham Young and used by him as a residence from about 1855 until his death in 1877. On the lower floor were the dining room and kitchens. On the next floor were the living rooms and large parlor; and on the top floor were the bedrooms. It was in this

Utah

house that President Young died. Later the building was used for school purposes and as a social center for women and girls. The lion is a replica of one that occupied a similar position on a prominent home in Vermont, the State where President Young was born and spent his youth.

Eagle Gate

UPTLA #34

pic#173



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 1934

Location: South Temple and State Street, SLC

The Eagle Gate was erected in 1859. It formed part of a cobblestone wall, 8 feet high and 500 rods long, which surrounded the grounds of President Brigham Young and was built by him as a protection against Indians, and to furnish labor to the unemployed. Torn down in 1890 to widen the street and to permit the passage of electric cars. Rebuilt in 1891.

Utah

Pioneer Square

UPTLA #23

pic#174



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Boy Scouts and Vanguards of Pioneer Stake 1933

Location: 350 South and 350 West, SLC

First Pioneer Fort in the Salt Lake Valley where the Mormon Pioneers wintered in 1847-48 and in which some of the settlers resided for several years. (The monument is still in the center of the park but the plaque is missing)

Carlisle Family Historical Marker

SUP #98

pic#175



Sponsor: Beehive Chapter, 2002

Location: 3850 South Jordan River Parkway - directions to get there: The monument is in Holm Park, which is a trailhead in the Jordan River Parkway system in SLC, UT. At the intersection of 3900 South (a/k/a Meadow Brook Expressway) and 700 West, turn north and go one block to 3800 South (Carlisle Park Lane). Turn left (west), drive past apartments and open fields until you reach a stop sign at Carlisle Place which is 1000 West. Stay on Carlisle Park Lane as it heads toward a wooded area and curves left (south) between the apartments

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and woods. The street dead ends at a picnic pavilion and playground area called Holm Park. On a pathway west of the playground is a large sign about the park. North of that sign along the trail is a brick wall monument with the Carlisle Family SUP plaque. The plaque itself faces west toward the trail.

The three Carlisle brothers settled in this area between 700 West and the Jordan River. Their endeavors included farming, dairying, and planting mulberry trees to raise silk worms. They developed a gravel pit on the west side of the river. The Carlisle School was built on their property and served students in the area from 1905 to 1923.

Donner Trail 1846

UPTLA #7

pic#176



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1931

Location: Utah State Fairgrounds 900 West North Temple

The Donner Party led by George and Jacob Donner and James F. Reed passed here and crossed Jordan River nearby about September 2, 1846. This party consisting of 81 persons, 35 of them children, was delayed 2 weeks building a road via Emigration Canyon. Lost some wagons and many animals crossing Great Salt Lake Desert and became snowbound in the Sierra Nevada Mountains where 36 of them perished that winter.

Utah

Ensign Peak

UPTLA #43

pic#178



Sponsor: Ensign Stake Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: 100 East 1000 North – Ensign Vista Dr.

July 26, 1847, two days after the Mormon Pioneers entered this valley Brigham Young and party climbed to this point and with the aid of field glasses made a careful survey of the mountains, canyons and streams. In the group were Heber C. Kimball, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson, Willard Richards, Albert Carrington and William Clayton. Wilford Woodruff, first to ascend the Peak, suggested it as a fitting place to “set up an Ensign” (Isaiah 11:12). It was then named Ensign Peak. Subsequently the Stars and Stripes were raised here.

Gardner’s Saw Mill

UPTLA #57

pic#179



Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, The Gardner Family and the Priesthood of Wilford Ward, 1935

Location: 3550 South Highland Dr. SLC

Utah

Gardner's Saw Mill was erected by Robert Gardner and his sons Archibald, Robert and William on Warm Springs Stream, in Salt Lake City October 1847, where three Boards were sawed. The Mill was moved to this site in 1848, producing the first commercial lumber in Utah, on the first formal grant of water for industrial use. Later a flour mill was erected a few rods upstream, these plants giving the name Mill Creek to the stream and canyon. Gardner's Fort, domicile of the Gardner families, was located a short distance northeast, the Gardners receiving the first permit to leave the pioneer fort.

Great Salt Lake Base and Meridian

UPTLA #12

pic#180



Sponsor: Mutual Improvement Association of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932

Location: N. W. corner of Main and South Temple, SLC (at S.E. corner of Temple Square)
GPS: N40 46 10.27, W111 53 28.8 Elevation (sidewalk) 4327.27 feet

Fixed by Orson Pratt assisted by Henry G. Sherwood, August 3, 1847, when beginning the original survey of "Great Salt Lake City" around the "Mormon" Temple Site designated by Brigham Young July 28, 1847. The City streets were named and numbered from this point. David H. Burr, first U.S. Surveyor-General for Utah, located here in August 1855, the initial point of public land surveys in Utah, and set the stone monument, still preserved in position. An astronomical station, its stone base still standing 100 ft. N. and 50 ft. W. of this corner was established by George W. Dean, U. S. C. & G. Survey, September 30, 1869, to determine the true latitude and longitude; it was used to obtain correct time at this point until December 30, 1897.

Heber C. Kimball Grist Mill

SUP #J

no pic

Sponsor: East Mill Creek Chapter, 1957

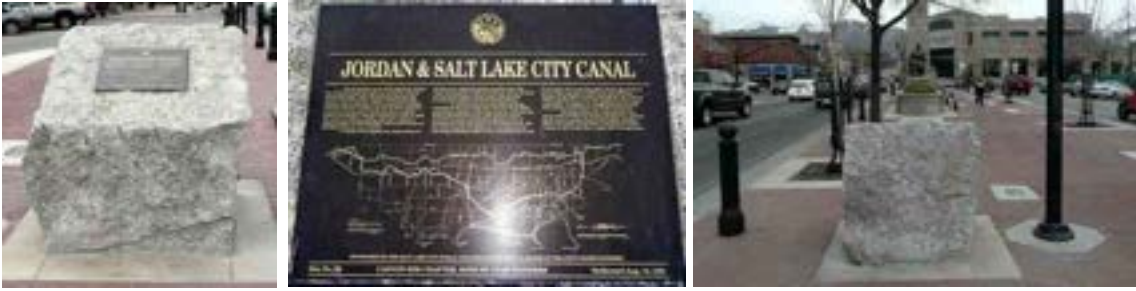
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Utah

Jordan & Salt Lake City Canal

SUP #39

pic#182



Sponsor: Canyon Rim Chapter, 1991

Location: Sugar House Plaza 1100 East 2100 South

The foundation work on the Salt Lake Temple was nearing completion and soon would be ready for the granite upper walls. The four-day trip from the quarry with oxen-drawn wagons could not possibly provide stone as quickly as it was needed. To expedite delivery, and also to reduce the cost by three quarters, a canal was proposed on which the stones could be delivered on barges. Though conceived as early as 1849, the canal was long in coming, and a first venture, a segment begun in 1855 from Big Cottonwood Canyon to Red Butte Canyon, was a failure.

A second canal, tapping the Jordan River in the Narrows, called the Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal, was started in 1864. Its terminus was at the forks of City Creek Canyon Creek, close to the present intersection of State and North Temple Streets.

In 1872 the advent of the railroad being extended south out of Salt Lake City into Utah Valley, and beyond, together with a spur east out of Sandy into Little Cottonwood Canyon to the granite quarry, provided an easier and still less expensive way of getting stone from the quarry to the temple block. The use of the canal for hauling stone was forgotten; for providing irrigation water it was completed and is still in use today. The canal courses from the point of the mountain through the city to North Temple and State Street and then west, returning to the Jordan River.

Utah

“Leaning into the Light,” Joseph Smith, the Boy – Statue

no #

pic#183



Sponsor: National Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1997

Location: Joseph Smith Memorial Building, Main St. and South Temple Street, Theater exit area

Legacy of the Black Pioneer

SUP #16

pic#184



Sponsor: Beehive Chapter, 1987

Location: Evergreen Park, 2230 East Evergreen Avenue (3435 S.)

GPS: N40 41 48.1, W111 49 48

In 1824-26 the first black man came into Utah Territory. He was a trapper for the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. His name was James Beckworth. In succeeding years many black people would follow to contribute to the development of Utah, socially and economically.

In July of 1847, three (3) black men, slaves, were selected to journey with Orson Pratt, Mormon apostle, into the Salt Lake Valley. They were: Green Flake, Oscar Crosby, and Hark Lay, each in turn provided by their owners, James Flake, William Crosby, and William Lay,

Utah

members of the pioneer groups of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints. Utah was a slave state (territory) and remained so until the Emancipation Proclamation was effected.

Many black pioneers followed in pioneer groups. They assisted their owners as directed. When they were freed, the owners assisted them in acquiring lands of their own in the Cottonwood, and Fort Union areas. They cultivated the land, built homes and raised families and in every way contributed to the socio-economic growth of the Salt Lake area.

In this, the Mill Creek Area, land was secured by Sylvester James, Samuel Chambers, and Sylvester Perkins. Each proved to be successful farmers who would market their produce to leaders of the community.

In 1888 Paul C. Howell and his family established their home in the 12th-14th Ward in Salt Lake City. He became the first black policeman in Salt Lake City.

Dan Bankhead Freeman was the first black child born in Utah.

The black pioneers of Utah have left a great and lasting contribution that is remembered and appreciated. Their descendants have excelled in the arts, athletics, and education.

Descendants of these pioneers reside in the East Mill Creek area at this time. They are respected and appreciated neighbors.

NOTE: In 2011, this monument was to have been removed by Salt Lake County to make way for a new County Building - Millcreek Community Center, 2266 E. Evergreen Ave., Millcreek Township, UT 84109. It included a new Senior Center. Their announced intention was to replace the monument. Due to some questions concerning the historical accuracy of the original narrative and an attempt by someone to change the original wording by scratching an incorrect change to the plaque, new wording was proposed. Due to fiscal restraints, the county built around the monument without making any changes.

Old Brickyard Chimney

SUP #54

pic#185



Sponsor: Beehive Chapter, 1994

Location: 3300 S. 1300 E.

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In 1878, John P. Cahoon began manufacturing bricks on the old homestead on 4th West and 53rd South in Murray, Utah. As demand increased, he found it necessary to move his plant to a better location. As a result, on January 6, 1891, the SALT LAKE PRESSED BRICK CO., founded by John P. Cahoon, purchased land from Edward Potter Hemsley. This purchase allowed the company to be closer to larger clay deposits, the railroad line and their market. Through the years it became the largest brick manufacturing company in the west. This was the beginning of the BRICKYARD which we know today as the BRICKYARD PLAZA. Earlier Edward Potter Hemsley had manufactured bricks with his brother Job in Mill Creek, which he called THE BRICKYARD, used in the construction of early homes, businesses, churches and the first schoolhouse in Sugar House.

Old Folks Day

UPTLA #65

pic#186



Sponsors: Old Folks Committees, Cambrian Society of Salt Lake City, Inc., Covered Wagon Days, Inc., and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1936

Location: NW Corner Main and South Temple, SLC

Honor thy Father and Thy Mother – Old Folks Day was inaugurated in Salt Lake City in 1875, by Charles R. Savage, assisted by Edward Hunter, Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and George Goddard, since which time all persons seventy or more years of age have been honored at an annual celebration in nearly every community in Utah. Travel, refreshment and entertainment are free. (Gilbert Griswold So.)

Brigham Young Mill

SUP #37

no pic

Sponsor: Pioneer Heritage Chapter, 1992

Location: 20 East 2600 South (Church)

<<never located>>

Utah

Pioneer Flour Mill Site

UPTLA #64, SUP #K, SUP #138

pic#187



Sponsors: Descendents of John Neff Sr., East Mill Creek Betterment League, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1936, and Mills Chapter SUP, 2012

Location: 2700 East & Evergreen Ave. (3435 South) SLC

GPS: N40 41 47.9, W111 48 55.0

This monument is to commemorate the building of the first flour mill in the valley to produce refined flour in March of 1848, near this location.

This monument was originally erected in 1936 by the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association with the monument #64. Due to deteriorating condition over the next 21 years, it was refurbished by the SUP East Millcreek Chapter in 1957, and given an SUP # K. At that time it was called "Neff Grist Mill" on the records instead of the name on the plaque. Due to further deterioration over the next 50 years, the Mills Chapter of SUP rebuilt it again in 2007, and was given the SUP #138, but it was shortly destroyed when hit by an automobile, and was rebuilt a third time.

In 2011, the bronze plaque was stolen, and in 2012, the Mills SUP Chapter again replaced it with a brass replica of the original plaque with the same wording.

Utah

Pioneer Telegraph Office

SUP #D

pic#190



Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1955, rededicated 2011 on 150th anniversary of the connecting of the Transcontinental Telegraph at SLC

Location: 73 South Main, SLC

In 1955 the famed sculptor Ortho Fairbanks created this marker located at the spot where the transcontinental telegraph lines were connected October 24, 1861. In 2007 the monument was removed during the construction of the City Creek Center and was replaced near the same spot and rededicated October 24, 2011.

Pony Express Station

UPTLA #8

pic#191



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 1932

Location: 165 South Main SLC

Pony Express Station for Great Salt Lake City was located here.

Sisters of the Holy Cross

UPTLA #18

pic#192



Utah

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Catholic People of Utah, 1932

Location: 1075 East 100 South SLC

Catholic Pioneers in the cause of Christian Education and Charity in Utah. In June 1875 in answer to the appeal of the Rev. Lawrence Scanlan, two Sisters of the Holy Cross, Mother M. Augusta and Sister M. Raymond, came to Salt Lake City. In August they were joined by Sisters M. Pauline, Anna, Josepha, Holy Innocents, and Petronella, and in September they opened St. Mary's Academy at 152 South First West Street. In October of the same year Sisters M. Holy Cross, Bartholomew, and Bernard opened Holy Cross Hospital at 50 South Fifth East Street. The Hospital was established on the present site in 1882. The College and Academy of St. Mary-of-the-Wasatch and Holy Cross Hospital stand today as monuments to mark the trail of these pioneer sisters.

The Social Hall

UPTLA #20

pic#193



Sponsor: The Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1933

Location: 51 South and State St. – Social Hall Ave.

This monument marks the site of the Social Hall, the first recreation center in the intermountain west. Built by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints under the direction of Brigham Young. Made of plastered adobe walls with native wood floors and roof. Auditorium 40 by 60 feet, seating 350 persons – stage 20 by 40 feet – dressing rooms and banquet hall in basement. Dedicated January 1, 1853. Here the Deseret Dramatic Association conducted many home talent theatricals, musicales and other festivities. Sessions of the Legislature, official meetings, receptions, banquets, and other social functions

Utah

were held here. It was used as theatre, library and gymnasium by the Mutual Improvement Associations. In 1922 the building was razed.

Sugar House Industrial Center

SUP #s-1

pic#194



Sponsor: Sugar House Chapter, 1992

Location: Sugar House

Utah

Utah Penitentiary

SUP #17

pic#195



Sponsors: Sugar House Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Sugar House Community Council, Utah Peace Officers Associations, & The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1988

Location: Sugar House Park, 2140 South 1350 East

The first buildings of the Utah Penitentiary, surrounded by a 12-foot wall, were occupied in January 1855—6 safe miles from the center of the city. The first warden, Albert Perry Rockwood, reported that escapes were frequent because of poor facilities and lack of guards. By 1882, the prison included 244 steel cells, a 250 capacity chapel and a new 19-foot wall enclosing two acres. After World War II the growth of the city to the south and east made it imperative to construct the prison facility in a more isolated area, at the Point of the Mountain (1951).

Utah

Wilford Woodruff's Farm 1850

SUP #137

pic#196



Sponsor: Holladay Chapter SUP 2008

Location: 1604 South 500 East, SLC

Wilford Woodruff's Farm was 20 acres located between Kensington Ave. (about 1500 South) and 1700 South and 300 East to 500 East. This rich farmland was irrigated with water from Parleys Creek and Emigration Creek. He farmed here for over 45 years, providing for his family. He also grew numerous experimental crops. His journal makes reference to wheat, potatoes, cotton, sugar cane, melons, currants, madden, indigo, strawberries, apples, grapes, and "bushels of crickets". He was one of the first pioneer settlers of the Salt Lake Valley and was the fourth President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PARLEY'S HOLLOW

Dudlers Inn

SUP #75

pic#197



Sponsor: Canyon Rim Chapter, 1996

Location: 2700 E. 2700 S., south of Interstate 80 near the mouth of Parleys Canyon.

Utah

In 1864 Joseph Dudler settled in Parley's Hollow. He built a two and half story Inn and home with a narrow front facing south with the rest of the ground floor dug into the side of the hill on the north of the hollow.

Wine Cellar: Dudlers

SUP #80

pic#198



Sponsor: Jordan River Temple Chapter, 1996 (1995 on old list)

In 1870 Dudler added a brewery to the rear and west of his Inn and expanded the lower floor north four feet into the hill for the wine cellar. This rock-walled underground room has a ten-foot high domed rock ceiling and kept things cool even in the hottest weather. Dudler's brewery and Inn at Parley's Hollow was known for a time as Dudler's Summer Resort and Dudler's Saloon.

Golden Pass Road & Tollhouse

SUP #76

pic#199



Sponsor: Sugar House Chapter, 1996

Built by Parley P. Pratt, the "Golden Pass Road" opened to travelers on July 4, 1849, providing a much easier route into the Salt Lake Valley than the Pioneer Trail down Emigration Canyon. It also provided easier access for hauling fuel and timber. To help pay for the road, a tollgate was erected just west of the mouth of the canyon on the north side of the creek. The toll was listed as: "\$.75 for a two-horse outfit, ten cents for each additional pack or saddle animal, and sheep a mere cent per head." Thousands of Mormon Pioneers, California-bound gold seekers, Pony Express riders, Overland Stage coaches and thousands of soldiers traveled the dirt road. This route eventually became part of the Lincoln Highway and much later, the I-80 freeway.

Utah

Railroad, Park City to Sugar House

SUP #78

pic#200



Sponsor: Pioneer Heritage Chapter, 1996

On June 11, 1874, the Eastern Utah Railroad was incorporated to build a narrow gage rail line from Coalville south to the Park City mines. In 1880, the Union Pacific Railroad Co. obtained the lines from Park City north to Echo and replaced them with a standard gage line, which was finally completed in 1888. About this same time, the Salt Lake & Eastern Railroad Co. completed the narrow gage line from Salt Lake City to Park City Mines in 1890. In 1900, the Rio Grande Railroad Co. took over the lines through Parley's Canyon to Park City and changed them to standard gage. They also acquired the lines from Park City north to Echo. The line through Parley's Canyon continued not only as a freight train, but carried passengers as well until the service was discontinued from Sugar House through the canyon in the 1940s. Freight service to Sugar House continued for some years after this date.

Sandstone Wall & Aqueduct

SUP #77

pic#201



Sponsor: Olympus Hills Chapter, 1996

Location: Parley's Hollow

Utah

Parley's Creek was the largest of five streams that flowed from the Wasatch Mountains into Parley's Canyon. Ditches were dug, but it was determined that if walls were built with a conduit running along its top—similar to those built by the ancient Romans on a smaller scale—water could be lifted up to the plateaus on the north and south sides of the hollow. In 1891, the walls of the aqueduct were built of sandstone blocks cut from the mountain's cliffs. Only a small section remains of the forty-foot high masonry where it cut across a ravine with an arch laid up to allow for the water to drain.

Suicide Rock & Reservoir

SUP #79

Pic#202



Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1996

Location: Mouth of Parley's Canyon – where Parley's Canyon Trail and the Lake Bonneville Trails meet. Parking area is east of the 33rd South and Wasatch Blvd. traffic light, and is the last road before the Blvd. enters the freeway going north. Take the first left and go to the end of the road to the trail parking area.

GPS: N40 42.456, W111 47.756 Elevation 4,948 feet

For hundreds of years this huge formation of red sandstone rock loomed up in the middle of the mouth of the canyon and served as a watchtower for the Indians. Legend tells of an Indian maid watching for the return of her warrior husband from battle, saw his body draped over his pony, and in her grief threw herself off the top of the rock to her death. Hence the name of Suicide Rock has been attached to this rock formation for over 150 years.

Golden Pass Road

SUP #43

no pic

Sponsor: Pioneer Heritage Chapter, 1992

<<can't find>>

Utah

Sons of Utah Pioneers Building

Pioneer Industry in Parleys Canyon

SUP #e-1

pic#204



Sponsor: Oquirrh Mountain, 1982

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

This handsome granite monument erected at SUP headquarters pays tribute to the pioneers who established industries in the Parley's canyon area necessary to the welfare of the early settlers.

Flagpole at SUP Headquarters Bldg.

no #

pic#205



Sponsors: Individual donors and the following Chapters: Box Elder, Brigham Young, Buena Ventura, Eagle Rock, Glendora, Hole-in-the-Rock, Mills, Ogden Pioneer, Settlement Canyon, South Davis, Squaw Peak, Temple Quarry, The Mountain Valley, and Twin Peaks, June 17, 2000.

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

Utah

Sons of Utah Pioneers Building Balcony

B&K Tannery

SUP #4B

pic#206



Sponsor: Beehive Chapter, 1985

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

The B&K Tannery, was established in 1852 by Brigham Young, Feramorz Little and John Winder. By 1862, the Tannery was producing quality leather. A small settlement was built nearby to accommodate the tannery workers, including a school for the children. Eventually the railroad brought in cheaper produced leather.

<<no # on plaque>>

Brighton (Canyon) Hotel

SUP #4-I

pic#207



Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1988

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

In 1871, William S. Brighton claimed over 100 acres at the top of Big Cottonwood Canyon. William and Catherine built the first hotel there at "Brighton" in 1874. Later they added cottages, the original Brighton store, a post office, a telephone service, a dairy service, freight haulage, a bakery and a sawmill. The hotel was razed in 1945.

Utah

Charles Stillman Bridge

SUP #4-F pic#208 & 209



Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1987

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

The Stillman Bridge erected in 1938, spanned Parley's Gully, tying Wasatch Boulevard to Parley's Canyon Road. Named after Charles Stillman, Salt Lake County Commissioner of Roads and Bridges from 1918 to 1922, the bridge stood in operation until the new four-lane highway was built through Parley's Canyon.

(The Bronze plaque from the original bridge is also on the balcony. It was retrieved after the bridge was torn down in 1964.)

Early Pioneer Mills

SUP #4A pic#210



Sponsor: East Mill Creek Chapter, 1984

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

Gardner, Neff, and Osguthorpe were the names of three of the twenty-two mills along Millstream.

<<no # on plaque>>

Utah

Ensign Peak

SUP #4C

pic#211



Sponsor: East Mill Creek Chapter, 1986

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

Monday morning, July 26, 1847, the pioneers resumed their secular labors. Although Brigham Young, leader of the pioneer band, was suffering from mountain fever, he directed that exploration work be started immediately, one party being headed by himself. The party left about 10 o'clock a.m. including Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson, Albert Carrington and William Clayton. They climbed the hill to the north and President Young remarked "A good place to raise an ensign", as they planted their feet upon a prominent peak. Thus it was named and still bears the name, Ensign Peak.

The Golden Pass Road – Parley's Canyon

SUP #4

pic#212



Sponsor: Salt Lake City Chapter, 1984

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

Parley P. Pratt cut the road through Parley's Canyon in 1849-50. The beginning (or end) of the road was about Twenty-First South and Eleventh East and thence east to what was called Dell Fork. To defray the cost of construction a toll for passage was charged (see plaque). It opened up the hollow and canyon to industry, farming and recreation. It became the preferred route into the valley.

Utah

Handcart Companies

SUP #4-G

pic#213



Sponsor: Olympus Hills Chapter, 1987

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

On June 9, 1856, the first Mormon Handcart Company left Iowa City with 52 handcarts and 275 people. On June 11, the next company had 48 handcarts, 222 people, and 4 covered wagons. These companies suffered many hardships, scarce food, bad roads with hills and mountains to cross, adverse weather conditions and other problems. Some of the children and elderly people died and were buried on the way. Both parties arrived September 26, 1856.

Kanyon Kreek Mill

SUP #4-H

pic#214



Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1988

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

Built by Brigham Young and Feramorz Little, Kanyon Creek Mill occupied a site where the Country Club Golf Course now is located. The mill was used as a flour mill, cotton mill and woolen mill. During the smallpox epidemic of 1900, the mill was used as a pest house. Because the creek—a major source of culinary water for the city—ran past the pest house, protests eventually resulted in the old mill mysteriously burned to ruins.

Utah

Lambs Canyon

SUP #64

pic#215



Sponsor: Canyon Rim Chapter, 1994

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

Lambs Canyon was explored shortly after the Utah Pioneers entered Salt Lake Valley in 1847. A cooper, Abel Lamb, built the first road in the draw in 1850, over which he and his sons hauled wood from the canyon forests to make barrels, tubs, washboards, churns, and waterbuckets sorely needed by the settlers in valley. The Lambs built a home in the canyon. When food was scarce, they lived on sego roots, pigweed and beet-top greens.

The Overland Stage

SUP #4D

pic#216



Sponsor: Canyon Rim/Heritage Chapter, 1986

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

In 1860, W. H. Russell of Pony Express fame joined Hockaday & Liggett as a business partner, bringing modern innovations to the Stage Coach Company. He placed relay stations every 10–12 miles, with fresh horses or mules at each station. He assigned new drivers every 80 miles, and cut the travel time to 10 days. He also had stagecoaches leaving daily, traveling in either direction, carrying mail in addition to passengers. In March 1862, the stagecoach line was purchased by Ben Holliday, a Salt Lake City resident, and extended the routes into many small towns and mining camps. At the pinnacle, there were 5,000 miles of stagecoach line in operation, extending from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and into Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

<<no # on plaque>>

Utah

Willard Richards

SUP #4E

pic#217



Sponsor: Lynn S. Richards, 1986

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

Willard Richards was converted to the LDS Church when introduced to the Book of Mormon by his cousin Brigham Young. He was ordained an apostle of the LDS Church in 1840. He served the church in many capacities, including “The Keeper of the Rolls,” General of the Nauvoo Legion, and editor for several Church publications, including the Deseret News. He was with Joseph and Hyrum Smith when they were murdered in Carthage jail. He arrived in the Salt Lake Valley with Brigham Young in 1847, and died in 1854 at the age of 49.

<<no # on plaque>>

Sons of Utah Pioneers, Heritage Hall

Horace A. Sorensen

SUP #4L

pic#218



Sponsor: Sugar House Chapter, 1988

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

This plaque pays tribute to the many contributions of Horace Sorensen: SUP president from 1954–56. In 1953 he presented the collection of pioneer artifacts to be housed at Lagoon (Farmington, Utah), known as “Pioneer Village”. Horace received the Brigham Young University’s “Many Feathers” award; and the University of Utah named him “Man of the Year” in 1969.

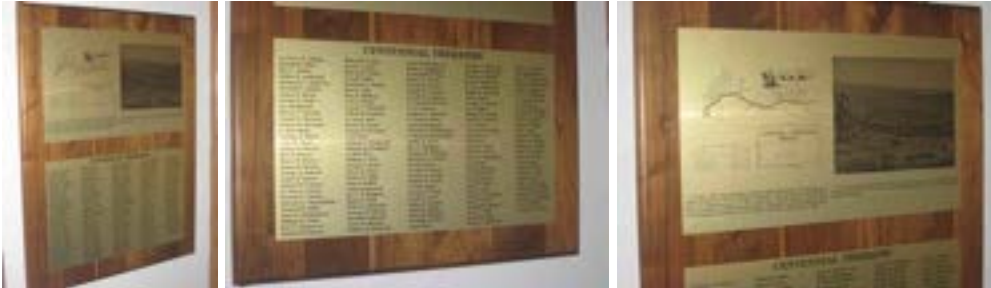
Utah

<<no # on plaque>>

Mormon Pioneer Trail, Centennial Trekkers

SUP #4-f

pic#219



Sponsor: Trek Members, 1987

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

In 1947, a centennial motorized Mormon Pioneer Trek occurred with 148 descendants of the Utah Pioneers reenacted the flight of the latter-day Saints from Nauvoo, Illinois in 1846 and on to the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. In 1987 Camilla E. Kimball at SUP National headquarters unveiled a commemorative plaque of the Trek. Pictured on the plaque are Camilla and Spencer W. Kimball (guests of the trek) standing on top of Independence Rock looking down at the circle of modern prairie schooners.

1997 Sesquicentennial Trekkers

SUP #136

pic#220



Sponsor: Trek Members, 2007

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

In 1997, one hundred sixty-eight people, representing the first company of pioneers, retraced the original pioneer trail of 150 years ago. They commenced the exodus from Nauvoo, Illinois of 1846, and the Company's continued trail, from Winter Quarters in Florence, Nebraska, to the valley of the Great Salt Lake in 1847. The Sesquicentennial Motorized Trek participants are listed on the plaque.

Utah

This Is The Place Heritage Park

Angels Are Near Us

SUP #96

pic#221



Sponsor: Sugar House Chapter 1998

Location: This Is the Place Heritage Park

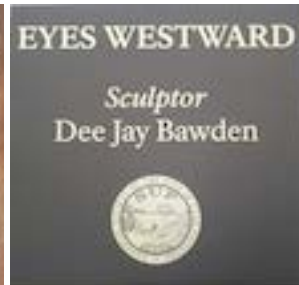
GPS: N40 45 09.6, W111 49 01.2

Sesquicentennial Mormon Trail Wagon-train (150 years), Winter Quarters, Nebraska to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, April 21, 1997 to July 22, 1997

Eyes Westward Statue

SUP #140

pic#222



Utah

Sponsor: National SUP, 2008

Location: This Is The Place Heritage Park, near the entrance from the upper parking lot.
GPS: N40 45 9.24, W111 48 56.17

Though it was Brigham Young who led the Latter-day Saints westward flight to safety from mob persecution in Illinois, he was carrying out the vision of the Prophet Joseph Smith, who declared, “My people shall become a mighty host in the vastness of the Rocky Mountains.”

The bronze sculpture replicates an identical work erected in 2005 on the banks of the Mississippi River in Nauvoo, Illinois. It depicts Joseph and Brigham standing on the riverbank with a map of the westward trek that Joseph had seen in vision before his martyrdom in 1844.

First Company of Pioneers into the Valley

SUP #I –1

pic#223



Sponsor: Twin Peaks Chapter SUP, 1987

Location: This Is The Place Heritage Park, near the large center monument
GPS: N40 45 08.2, W111 48 57.9

Erected and dedicated to the first company of pioneers to enter the Valley of the Great Salt Lake in July 1847. Names are on the plaque.

Utah

This is the Place Restored Monument

SUP #129

pic#224



Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 2007, with the assistance of an Eagle Scout Project

Location: This is the Place State Park, 2601 Sunnyside Ave. SLC

This monument, originally dedicated in 1921, was in disrepair due to controversy as to whether it was the exact location when Brigham Young declared, “This is the Place”. After considerable research, it was determined that it was actually the place, (although some controversy still exists), so it was restored to its original beauty.

Bodil Mortensen Statue

SUP #150

pic#225



Sponsor: Bountiful Chapter 2009

Location: This is the Place Heritage Park, 2601 Sunnyside Ave. SLC

GPS: N40 45 10.6, W111 48 58.4

“Bodil” – Symbol of the children who walked. Willey Handcart Company.

Utah

When the exhausted Jens and Elsie Nielsen made it to Rock Creek, a 9-year-old Danish girl, Bodil Mortensen, who was traveling with them, went in search of dead sagebrush branches, the only firewood available. The Niensens were so exhausted that when they managed to get their tent up they failed to notice that Bodil hadn't made it back. The next morning, they found Bodil's tired, emaciated body resting against a wheel of the cart, frozen to death still clutching an armful of firewood. Also dying during the night was Neil, the Nielsen's son. Nine other members of the Willey group died that night and are all buried in a common grave.

This is the Place State Park

UPTLA #100

pic#226



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 24 July 1947

Location: 2602 East 900 South

GPS: W40 45 08.0, W111 48 58.3

Emigration Canyon Railroad

SUP #29

pic#177



Sponsor: Canyon Rim Chapter, 1990

Location: Hogle Zoo inside of the entrance, 2600 East Sunnyside Ave.

One of the major sources of stone building materials needed by the people of Salt Lake City was in Emigration Canyon, east of the city. An electric railway to the canyon was built in 1909 to provide a ready source of limestone, gravel, red sandstone and white sandstone. Soon passenger trips were in demand and weekend trips into the canyon became popular. By 1916 the service was terminated and the rails, ties, spikes, and rolling equipment were turned into materials to aid in the World War I effort.

Utah

Emigration Canyon Monument

SUP #143

pic#391



Sponsors: Sugar House Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers and Emigration Canyon Historical Society, 2012

Location: Mouth of Emigration - Rotary Glen Park

This monument is a tribute to the many uses over the years of Emigration Canyon as depicted by five plaques attached to its various sides with a large Eagle on the top. The plaques are entitled 1-"Native People", 2- "Donner-Reed Party" and "Mormon Pioneers", 3- "Explorers - Trappers - Traders", 4- "Modern Day Canyon Uses" and 5- "Historic Emigration Canyon Monument" listing the chairmen and donors.

Utah

Utah State Capitol

Location: Utah State Capitol, 350 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Brigham Young Bust

SUP #I

no pic

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1956

Location: Utah State Capitol, 350 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Beloved Utah Norwegian sculptor, Torleif S. Knaphus created a bronze bust of President Brigham Young that was placed at the rotunda of the State Capitol on July 24, 1956.

Daniel C. Jackling

SUP #F

no pic

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1955

Location: Utah State Capitol, 350 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Ensign Peak

SUP #23.1

no pic

Sponsor: Salt Lake City Chapter, 1989 (apparent duplication 1997, with no number)

Location: Utah State Capitol, 350 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT 84111

It was on Ensign Peak on July 26th, 1847, two days after the Mormon Pioneers entered the valley, which Brigham Young and party climbed to survey the mountains, canyons, and streams. It was suggested that it would be a fitting place to “set up an ensign for the nations.” The original plaque, placed in 1934, was stolen and went missing for thirty years, until its recovery in West Jordan in an old chicken coop.

<<Can’t find plaque or location>>

Founding of the State of Deseret – Founding of Utah

UPTLA #19

pic#230



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932

Utah

Location: Utah State Capitol, 350 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT 84111, east hallway – south wall

In Tribute to The Utah Pioneers - The founders of Utah, stalwart empire builders, led by Brigham Young, entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake as its first permanent settlers July 24, 1847. This was then Mexican Territory. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, the area was ceded to the United States.

As the first organized government in the Rocky Mountain Region, the provisional State of Deseret was created March 5, 1849, to function under its Constitution until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise provide. The Territory of Utah was established September 9, 1850. Brigham Young, who had been elected governor of Deseret, was appointed governor of the Territory of Utah by Millard Fillmore, the President of the United States.

Utah became the 45th State in the Union January 4, 1896.

With loyalty to high principles and unwavering trust in God, the “Mormon” Pioneers established this commonwealth framing its government according to the orderliness of their lives, thus gaining for themselves and their posterity the inspiring freedom assured to all citizens of our Republic.

Brigham Young Statue

SUP #68

pic#409



Sponsor: (not an SUP monument although we were represented on the committee, and it was given a SUP site number)

Location: Utah State Capitol, 350 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Utah

SANDY, UTAH

Early Sandy Schools & Church Takes Root in Sandy

SUP #11

pic#233



Sponsor: Temple Quarry Chapter, 1986

Location: 8781 S. 250 E. Sandy City Park

Honors Sandy's pioneer schools, churches, and their leaders. The first school building was built in Sandy in 1881. (Two plaques on opposite sides of the monument)

Half-Way House, State Street

SUP #26

pic#234



Sponsor: Temple Quarry Chapter, 1990

Location: 9350 South State St.

Built in 1859, the Milo Andrus "Half Way House" was a comfortable and convenient two-story pioneer inn. It was one of several inns built along South State Street in the 1850–80 period to care for the many south and north-bound travelers. The Andrus inn became known as the "Half Way House" because it was located midway between "Travelers Rest" and 6400

Utah

South State and Porter Rockwell's layout near the Point of the Mountain. The structure was moved in 1980 to the Pioneer Trails State Park in Salt Lake City.

Neff's Station, State Street

SUP #27

pic#235



Sponsor: Temple Quarry Chapter, 1990

Location: 9350 South State St.

The Benjamin Barr Neff farm became known as “Neff’s Station at Dry Creek” or just “Neff’s Station” after Deseret Telegraph established an office there in 1871. Mary Ellen Love Neff, 20-year-old wife of Benjamin, operated the station. The Neff farm was an ideal location for the telegraph station because the north-south lines connecting Salt Lake City and east-west lines connecting Alta and Bingham, crossed at that point. With the coming of the cross-valley railroad through the Sandy area in 1873, the telegraph station was moved to that community.

Temple Granite Quarry

UPTLA #49

pic#236



Sponsor: Boy Scouts of East Jordan Stake, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934 and Temple Quarry Chapter SUP, 2004

Location: Mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon – Temple Quarry Trailhead Park, 94th South & 40th East, Sandy

The granite used in the construction of the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City was quarried from a large field of huge boulders covering this area broken by nature's forces from adjacent cliffs. The quarrying of these boulders was begun about 1862 by James C.

Utah

Livingston, under supervision of John Sharp. The names of the faithful quarrymen who continued the work until the Temple was finished in 1893 are enclosed in the monument. Rough stones were hauled about twenty miles to the temple site suspended under great two wheel carts drawn by ox-teams, until the railroad was built in 1872.

The monument was refurbished and moved in 2004 to its current location by the Temple Quarry Chapter of the SUP.

Union Fort

UPTLA #109

pic#237



Sponsors: Union Lions Club, American Legion, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1947

Location: 1250 East 7200 South, SLC

Early in 1849 the pioneers of Union settled 1½ miles southeast of here; water, grass, wood and clay were abundant. Silas Richards, first Bishop and school teacher, arrived November 4, 1849. In 1853-54 Union Fort was built on ten acres donated by Jehl Cox. The wall made of rocks and adobes with clay mortar was 6 feet thick at the base, 2 feet at the top and 12 feet high. It enclosed 23 homes and a school used also as a church and amusement hall. The wall ran north and south 25 feet west of this marker. The name “Union” was suggested by William McGuire, school teacher, to emphasize the unity existing among the Saints.

Union Pioneer Cemetery

SUP #j-1

pic#238



Sponsor: Union Fort, 1984

Location: 1455 East Creek Road, Sandy, UT

Utah

GPS: N40 36 34.9, W111 50 55.4

Arch over the entrance.

TAYLORSVILLE, UTAH **Archibald Gardner Mill**

SUP #73 pic#239



Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 1995

Location: 665 Sunstone Road (4800 South) NE Corner

About 1880, Archibald Gardner built a water powered burr mill. In 1885 it was converted into one of the first and finest roller mills in the valley, owned and operated by the Bennion family of Taylorsville. Destroyed by fire in 1909.

Bennion Ward Memorial

no # pic#240



Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 1995

Location: 6134 S. Jordan Canal Road (1850 W.) in large enclosed pavilion

GPS: at driveway entrance N40 38 23.5, W111 56 33.6

Utah

Names the servicemen of the Bennion Ward who served or died for their country during World War I. It was originally placed in the Chapel at Redwood Road and 6200 South.

Early Bennion History

SUP #k-2

no pic

Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 1984

<<Can't find>>

Early Settlers

SUP #13

pic#242



Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 1986

Location: 1365 W. 4800 S.

After many hours of research at Church Archives, chapter members acquired the names of over 300 pioneers who settled on the west side of the Jordan River. The names were placed in a stainless steel box inside the monument and a copy of the names is available at the SUP library.

Millrace

SUP #117

pic#244



Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 2005

Location: Millrace Park, 1150 W. 5400 S.

GPS: N40 39 16.3, W111 55 28.6

Utah

In 1855, upon the counsel of Brigham Young, Joseph Harker, with John and Samuel Bennion hand-dug the lower ditch to irrigate the farmland on the river bottoms west of the Jordan River. A small rock dam was constructed at about 6300 South. Water was taken from the river at that point and came north to the park site. The ditch skirted the west and north boundaries of the park, then went north to the mill. In 1880, a new gristmill was constructed on the Jordan River near 4800 South. Water from the “Lower Ditch” powered the mill and the name MILLRACE was applied to the ditch.

Utah

Old School House

SUP #9 & #50

pic#245



Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 1986, 1992, and 2010

Location: 6200 South, west of Redwood Road, NW corner

GPS: N40 38 19.6, W111 56 24.0

Near this site in 1905 stood a red brick building called the 64th District School House. The name of the school changed three times and was eventually sold to the LDS church in 1921. Later an LDS Chapel was built on the site, and after many years it became a Baptist Church where the monument remained. Due to a street-widening project, the building next to the monument was demolished. The monument was to be moved but it crumbled and the plaque saved. In 2010 the plaque was re-mounted on a new base a short distance west of the previous location and the old chapel cornerstone and plaque added at the base.

<<SUP #9 is on the plaque and #50 is not shown on the plaque>>

Pioneer Cemetery

SUP #q-1

no pic

Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 1991

Location: 4575 S. Jordan River Parkway

<<Can't find>>

Route of Johnston's Army

SUP #k-3

no pic

Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 1984

<<can't find>>

Utah

Honoring Servicemen

no#

pic#248



Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 2001

Location: 4500 S. Jordan River Parkway – on wall of Freedom Shrine
GPS: N40 40 28.3, W111 54 32.2

Lists the names of servicemen from the Taylorsville / Bennion area who gave their lives in World Wars I & II.

Taylorsville–Bennion Cemetery & Cemetery Flagpole

SUP #61 & 62

pic#249



Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 1993

Location: 4575 S. Redwood Road

Erected in memory of the early area settlers.

Utah

Welsh Settlement

SUP #132

pic#251



Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 2007

Location: 4550 South Jordan River Parkway, (West Bank of Jordan River at the Freedom Shrine)

GPS: N40 40 28.0, W111 54 30.8

October, 1849, under the leadership of Dan Jones, a Welsh company entered the valley. Later, a few settled a farming community along the river a short distance north of here. They were not adept at farming so the settlement was abandoned with many going to Sanpete County to mine coal and settle the town of Wales.

Utah

1900 Baptismal Site

SUP #153

pic#380



Sponsor: Taylorsville Bennion Chapter, 2010

Location: 1488 West 4800 South near the Taylorsville Bennion Heritage Center.

GPS: N40 39.854, W111 56.010

In the early 1900's many Taylorsville residents were baptized in the North Jordan Canal near here.

Utah

WEST JORDAN CITY, UTAH

West Jordan City Park

Salt Lake & Utah Railroad

SUP #35

pic#252



Sponsor: Jordan River Temple Chapter, 1990

Location: West Jordan City Park, 80th South & 18th West
GPS: N40 36 25.02, W111 56 34.62 Elevation 4404 feet

Better known as the “Orem Line,” the Salt Lake & Utah Railroad extended south from Salt Lake City along 1800 West, through West Jordan and on to Payson for sixty-seven miles. A nine-mile branch line serviced Magna. By 1916, twenty trains ran daily to Spanish Fork. Following World War I, the Salt Lake & Utah Railroad began to suffer and ended services in June 1946.

This plaque is on the opposite side of the same structure as the Utah Idaho Sugar Company Factory, SUP #12. In 2013 the structure had crumbled and was rebuilt by the Chapter from the same materials.

Utah–Idaho Sugar Company Factory

SUP #12

pic#253



Sponsor: Jordan River Temple Chapter, 1986

Location: West Jordan City Park, 80th South & 18th West
GPS: N40 36 25.02, W111 56 34.62

This monument traces the history of the beginning, struggles, and ultimate success of the sugar beet industry in Utah. The venture was finally successful and provided the incentive for other plants in Utah and Idaho including the large plant in West Jordan, which became

Utah

the model of product activity, research, and cooperation between farmers, producers, and consumers for 55 years.

This plaque is on the opposite side of the same structure as the Salt Lake and Utah Railroad, SUP #35. In 2013 the structure had crumbled and was rebuilt by the Chapter from the same materials.

Broom Factory and Wagon Train Terminal

SUP #163

pic#379



Sponsor: Jordan River Temple Chapter and the Webster and Beckstead families, 2011

Location: 2200 West and 7800 South (SW corner) West Jordan

GPS: N40 36 33.1, W111 56 53.5

Between 1887 and 1897 a broom factory was operated near this location by George Matthew Webster. During the late 1800s and early 1900s Aaron Beckstead operated a wagon train from this location which hauled goods to Bingham Canyon. This was an overnight stopover from Salt Lake City.

WEST VALLEY CITY, UTAH

A Struggle for Water, West of the Jordan River

SUP #71

pic#254



Sponsor: Oquirrh Mountain Chapter, 1996

Location: West Valley City Park, 4500 West 3500 South, West Valley

In 1848, Joseph Harker built a dugout along the west bank of the Jordan River at about 3300 South and a dozen families moved in to the area of 45th South and Redwood Road. A dam built at Jordan Narrows and the South Jordan Canal, excavated from 1870–1875, brought

Utah

the first water to Granger. After years of construction, Salt Lake County's longest and largest canal, the Utah & Salt Lake Canal—32 miles from Jordan Narrows to Magna—provided Hunter its first water in 1881.

Utah

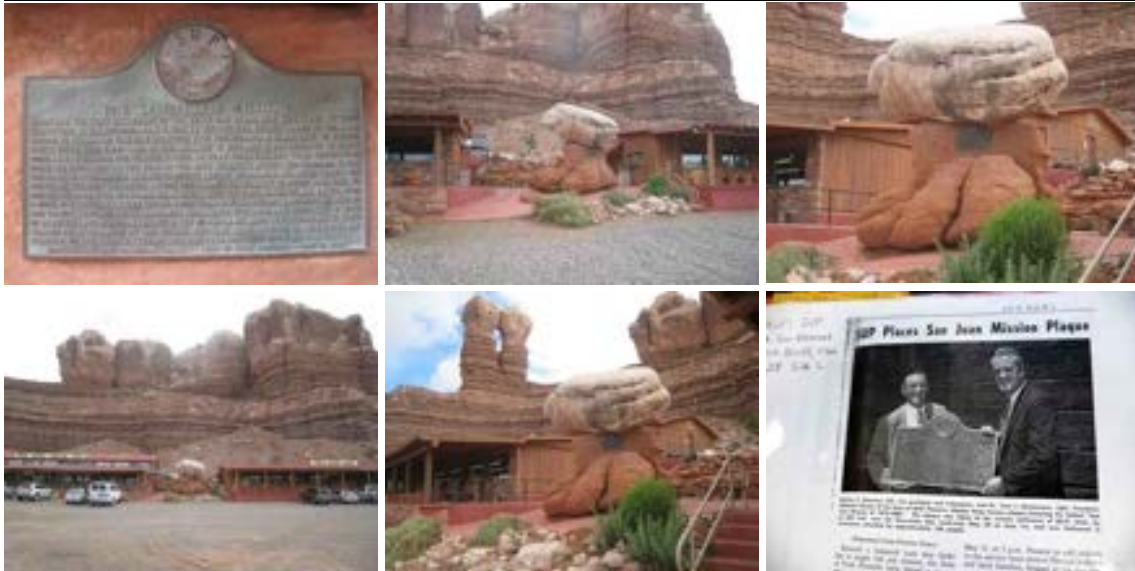
San Juan County

BLUFF, UTAH

Sun Bonnet Rock

SUP #L

pic#255



Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1958

Location: 913 E. Navajo Twins Dr. (between Twin Rocks Trading Post and Café)

GPS: N37 17 13.5, W109 32 49.9

The first group to settle San Juan County was the 250 Mormon pioneers who first arrived in Bluff by way of the famous Hole-in-the-Rock trail on April 6, 1880.

George Albert Smith Arch

UPTLA #131

pic#256



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 3 Apr 1957

Location: San Juan Valley of Tall Men (In the Valley of Tall Rocks or Tall Men)

In honor of George A. Smith's work with the Boy Scouts of America

<<(#131 is duplicated with the Mormon Pioneer Bridge in Iowa)>>

Utah

Sevier County

FISH LAKE, UTAH

Peace Treaty with Fish Lake Indians

UPTLA #6

pic#259



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1931

Location: Southwestern shore of Fish Lake, Utah, Tabiona Bay

GPS: N38 32 09.97, W111 44 15.26 Elevation 8,854 feet

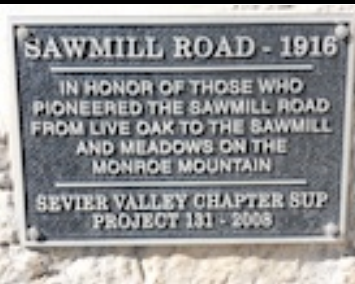
A Peace Treaty with Fish Lake Indians was made here June 14, 1873. This treaty led up to the final treaty at Cedar Grove in Grass Valley July 1, 1873, ending the Black Hawk Indian War in southern Utah. The plaque names those who were at the treaty council, plus a number of others unnamed. This treaty has never been broken.

MONROE, UTAH

Sawmill Road

SUP #131

pic#257



Sponsor: Sevier Valley Chapter 2008

Location: Mountain View Park by the Monroe Community Center, 200 S. 300 W., Monroe, UT

GPS: N38 37 42.26, W112 7 42.0

Utah

Sawmill Road - 1916. Pioneers used horse and wagon on Sawmill Road to transport lumber from sawmills located on Monroe Mountain. Lumber was a critical element in early development of this area. The round trip required either one or two days depending on the number of horses used. Each load contained about 2,000 board feet of green lumber and weighed about the same as a modern car.

RICHFIELD, UTAH

Historic Lime Kiln

SUP #125

pic#258



Sponsor: Sevier Valley Chapter 2006

Location: North of Richfield ½ mile from Interstate 70 Exit #40 off-ramp. Turn right from westbound or left from eastbound at the off -ramp.

GPS: N38.79350, W112.08551

This old lime kiln is the best preserved of seven kilns constructed north of Richfield during the late 1880s. It was built by John Kyhl for Jens Larson Jenson, a Swedish immigrant. The lime was used in the construction of homes, churches, and schools of the early settlers. Limestone was quarried in the nearby hills, melted down in the kilns, and cooled – a process that took several days. The result was a fine, white lime powder suitable for brick making, mortar, and plaster. Use of this kiln ended around 1905, when Mr. Jenson went blind from exposure to the extreme heat.

In addition to the restored kiln, a fence and the monument with the above wording on the plaque, there is a trail and kiosk with the detailed history of the kilns, built as an Eagle Scout project by a great-grandson of the original builder of the kiln, and the son of one of the restorers.

Utah

Summit County

ECHO, UTAH

Temple Camp & Supplication Hills

SUP #85

pic#260



Sponsors: Centerville Chapter and Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1998

Location: Between Henefer and Echo on Hwy 65 (Old Highway 30). Traveling southeast on Interstate 84 from Ogden, take Exit 115 to Henefer and turn left (over freeway) on Highway 65 (old Hwy 30). Travel 3.1 miles to the marker, (on left). OR – from Echo, travel northwest on Highway 65, go a distance of 0.5 of a mile from the old Echo Post Office to the marker.

GPS: N40 59 08.89, W111 26 55.2 Elevation 5510 feet

On July 17, 1847, Brigham Young and the main group of pioneers camped on the east bank of the Weber River, were unable to travel further due to Brigham's illness. Four members of the Quorum of the Twelve and six other brethren walked two miles from the Temple Camp, ascending the steep "Supplication Hills." At the top they dressed for temple prayer and pled to the Lord on behalf of President Young and others who were sick in camp, the saints who were following, and for their own wives and children left behind at Winter Quarters. At that time Brigham was given a blessing of health, after which he fell into a deep sleep and awakened feeling much better.

HENEFER, UTAH

Weber River Crossing & Campsite

SUP #86

pic#261



Sponsor: Centerville Chapter 1998

Location: Traveling southeast on Interstate 84 from Ogden, take exit 115 to Henefer and turn left (over freeway) on Highway 65 (Old Hwy 30), travel 0.6 mi. to markers (on right). OR –

Utah

from Echo, travel northwest on Hwy 65 a distance of 3.1 mi. from the old Echo Post Office to the markers.

GPS: N41 00 44.6, W111 28 54.5 Elevation 5539 feet

The first overland travelers to cross the Weber River were the Harlan-Young, Lienhard, and Donner-Reed parties of 1846. At this crossing, Lansford Hastings left a note telling the Donner-Reed party not to pass through Weber Canyon. As a result of this note, the Donner-Reed Company blazed the trail from Henefer Valley to Salt Lake Valley, which the Mormons followed in 1847, and for the next 22 years. The Mormons used a ferry or raft until a bridge was built in 1859.

Deputy Sheriff Rodney Badger Gave His Life

SUP #87

pic#262



Sponsor: Centerville Chapter 1998

Location: Traveling southeast on Interstate 84 from Ogden, take exit 115 to Henefer and turn left (over freeway) on Highway 65 (Old hwy 30), travel 0.6 mi. to markers. OR – from Echo, travel northwest on Hwy 65 a distance of 3.1 mi. from the old Echo Post Office to the markers.

GPS: N41 00 44.6, W111 28 54.5 Elevation 5539 feet

In 1853 an immigrant family was fording the Weber River, when a woman and four children were thrown from an overturned wagon. Deputy Sheriff Rodney Badger, one of the original pioneers, saved the woman and two of the children, but while searching for the other two children he was overcome by the elements and drowned. On April 26, 1996, 143 years after he gave his life in the line of duty, the Purple Heart and Medal of Honor were awarded to Rodney Badger and given to his descendants by the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office.

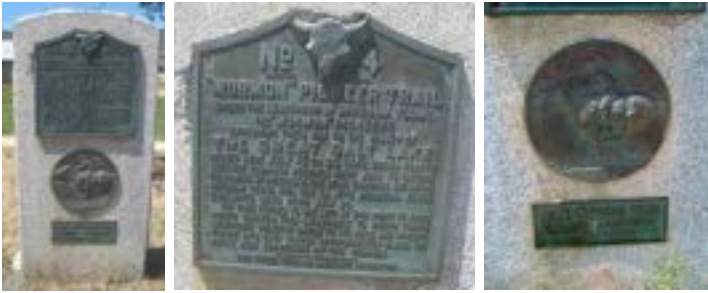
(Note: Several years after this monument was placed, it was discovered that the event depicted did not take place at this location, but at another place on the river at the mouth of Weber Canyon where the towns of Uintah and South Weber are on opposite sides of the Weber River. After deliberation it was determined that it was not practical to move the marker and that the story needed to be told, so it was left in this place.)

Utah

“Mormon” Pioneer Trail

UPTLA #4

pic#263



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1931

Location: 100 North Main, Henefer, Utah

Under the leadership of Brigham Young the “Mormon” Pioneers exploring their way to the valley of the Great Salt Lake passed here July 15 to 20, 1847. Orson Pratt’s advance company reached here July 15, others following at intervals. The rear company, including Brigham Young, who was ill with mountain fever, encamped near here July 20. The trail turned to the left at this point to avoid Weber Canyon, then impassable to wagon trains. Ascending Henefer Creek to its head and passing thence into East Canyon approximately along the route now traversed by the highway.

The Utah War

SUP # 185-A, 185-B, 185-C, & 185-D

Pic #407



Sponsor: Centerville Chapter, 2015

Location: At the mouth of Echo Canyon, I-80 eastbound rest stop exit 170

GPS: N40 59 22.96, W111 24 10.15

The site contains four plaques (SUP #185-A, B, C, and D) describing the Utah War.

Utah

The Utah War - U.S. Army Sent West

SUP #185-A pic #407a



Sponsor: Centerville Chapter, 2015

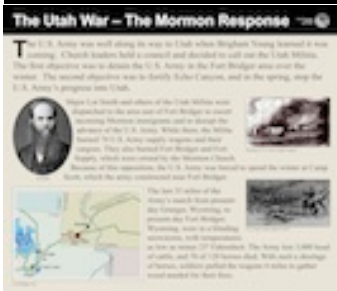
Location: At the mouth of Echo Canyon, I-80 eastbound rest stop exit 170

GPS: N40 59 22.96, W111 24 10.15

In May of 1857, President James Buchanan ordered a United States Army of 2,500 men to march to Utah. The army was commanded by Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston. His assignment was to quell reported difficulties between appointed government officials and Brigham Young, governor of the territory. The following spring, 500 additional soldiers were sent to join Colonel Johnston, giving him an army of 3,000 men to confront the Utah Militia. Sending the U.S. Army out west was a result of falsehoods concerning the conditions in Utah, lack of communication, and politics. Accompanying the army was Alfred Cumming, who had been appointed to replace Brigham Young as governor.

The Utah War – The Mormon Response

SUP #185-B pic #407b



Sponsor: Centerville Chapter, 2015

Location: At the mouth of Echo Canyon, I-80 eastbound rest stop exit 170

GPS: N40 59 22.96, W111 24 10.15

The U.S. Army was well along its way to Utah when Brigham Young learned it was coming. Church leaders held a council and decided to call out the Utah Militia. The first objective was to detain the U.S. Army in the Fort Bridger area over the winter. The second objective was to fortify Echo Canyon, and in the spring, stop the U.S. Army's progress into Utah.

Utah

Major Lot Smith and others of the Utah Militia were dispatched to the area east of Fort Bridger to escort incoming Mormon immigrants and to disrupt the advance of the U.S. Army. While there, the Militia burned 74 U.S. Army supply wagons and their cargoes. They also burned Fort Bridger and Fort Supply, which were owned by the Mormon Church. Because of this opposition, the U.S. Army was forced to spend the winter at Camp Scott, which the army constructed near Fort Bridger.

The last 35 miles of the Army's march from present-day Granger, Wyoming, to present-day Fort Bridger, Wyoming, were in a blinding snowstorm, with temperatures as low as minus 23° Fahrenheit. The Army lost 3,000 head of cattle, and 70 of 120 horses died. With such a shortage of horses, soldiers pulled the wagons 4 miles to gather wood needed for their fires.

The Utah War – Fortifying Echo Canyon

SUP #185-C pic #407c



Sponsor: Centerville Chapter, 2015

Location: At the mouth of Echo Canyon, I-80 eastbound rest stop exit 170

GPS: N40 59 22.96, W111 24 10.15

By October 1, 1857, 1,300 men of the Utah Militia were stationed in the Echo Canyon narrows, and by December, the Militia had grown to about 2,000 men. During that brief period (about 2 months for most of the men), the Militia constructed breastworks up on the sides of the cliffs, dug trenches, dammed the creek, built mounds, and constructed "Wickiup City," which consisted of a few log houses and some tents, but mostly "wickiups" made of poles, willows, and grass with dirt roofs.

With the U.S. Army wintered down at Camp Scott in Wyoming, all but 58 of the Militiamen returned to their homes until the following spring of 1858. Those remaining were to guard the outpost and watch for further movement of the U.S. Army.

Fortifications:

- Breastworks: Stone walls were built on ledges of the cliffs to protect Militiamen from enemy fire. They were constructed of uncut stones without mortar, 2- to 4-feet high. At least 14 visible breastworks are located in a 1/2-mile stretch.

Utah

- Entrenchments: Three impassable military ditches were dug across the entire bottom of Echo Canyon. The trenches were 350 feet apart, and when filled with water, were 12 feet wide and 6 feet deep.
- Dirt Walls: Between the ditches were parallel dirt walls, mounds, and breastworks of rocks and dirt for protection and movement of Militiamen.
Breastworks
- Zigzag trench: A large, 500-foot-long, zigzag trench was built high on the south side of the canyon to protect Militiamen from enemy fire.
- The dam: A 30-foot-wide and 16-foot-high dam was constructed 1/2-mile down the canyon from the last ditch for the purpose of backing up the creek. The Army was forced to travel directly below the cliffs so rocks could be dropped on them.

The Utah War – Diplomacy Prevails

SUP # 185-D pic #407d



Sponsor: Centerville Chapter, 2015

Location: At the mouth of Echo Canyon, I-80 eastbound rest stop exit 170
GPS: N40 59 22.96, W111 24 10.15

By February 1858, misunderstandings began to clear away. Colonel Thomas L. Kane, a friend of the Mormons, met in Washington with President Buchanan and tried to work out a peaceful settlement. Kane traveled via Panama and California to Salt Lake, where he met with Brigham Young, who agreed to let Governor Cumming enter Salt Lake without the U.S. Army. Colonel Kane then went to Camp Scott with that message. He was not well received by Colonel Johnston, who arrested him as a spy. Nevertheless, Colonel Kane was successful in convincing Colonel Johnston to allow Governor Cumming to travel with him to Salt Lake, without the Army.

Kane and Cumming were escorted through Echo Canyon by members of the Utah Militia. They were taken through at night to impress Cumming with the fortifications. Bonfires were lit along the mountain ledges to illuminate the high, overhanging walls. The scene was made more ominous by the sharply spoken demands, counter-signs, the clanking of arms, and a campfire. After a group of Militia at the first check point had engaged the incoming Governor, they were (unbeknownst to the Governor) directed to hurry down to the next

Utah

checkpoint. The Governor was again confronted in military fashion by many of the same people. After a third similar confrontation, the group was allowed to move on to Salt Lake, arriving there on April 7, 1858. Later, Cumming was displeased about his having been deceived.

Governor Cumming was accepted by the people as the new governor and reported the true state of affairs to Washington. President Buchanan sent a peace commission of three men to Salt Lake City who arrived on June 7, 1858, with a pardon from President Buchanan. Brigham Young accepted the pardon. On June 26, 1858, 3,000 soldiers of the U.S. Army, commanded by Colonel Johnston, passed peacefully through Salt Lake and established Camp Floyd, 40 miles south of the City. By mid-1861, the soldiers of the U.S. Army had left Utah Territory to participate in the Civil War.

SNYDERVILLE, UTAH

Snyderville Cemetery

SUP #88

pic#264



Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1998

Location: Snyderville, UT

In 1850, Samuel Comstock Snyder bought out Parley P. Pratt's claim of land called "Parley's Park," for a yoke of oxen. Samuel and his son Ephraim Stockwell Snyder became the first pioneers to build homes and settle the basin. They built a reservoir, a sawmill, and a gristmill on Spring Creek. Samuel and his brother Chester's descendants are buried in the Snyderville Cemetery.

Utah

Tooele County

Although most locations are listed alphabetically, the next five are in the order found along the Pony Express Trail in Tooele County. After leaving Fairfield (Camp Floyd) in Utah County, and ascending Five-mile Pass, these stations are in geographic sequence going west as follows:

Rush Valley Station

UPTLA #98

pic#265



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Location: Approximately 7 miles west of Five-Mile Pass on Faust Road.

GPS: N40 12 23.29, W112 17 35.50

Although this is listed as the first Pony Express Station in Tooele County as the trail continues from Utah County over Five-Mile Pass, there is some doubt that it was a Pony Express Station but it was a Stage Station on the Pony Express Trail.

FAUST, UTAH

Faust Station - Pony Express

UPTLA #53 & SUP #W

pic#266



Utah

*Sponsors: Citizens of Vernon and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935
Rebuilt by SUP 1970*

Location: Just west of Faust and 5 mi. north of Vernon at the junction of Highway 36 and Faust Road (aka Pony Express Trail Road).

GPS: N40 10 27.1, W112 25 38.8

St. Joseph, Mo. to Sacramento Cal. 1860 - 1861

Henry J. Faust, who was a native of Germany, operated Faust Station. After joining the Mormon Church he accepted a position as a station manager and part-time rider with the Pony Express in 1860. He and his wife survived a narrow escape with Indians while living in Faust. In 1870 Henry moved to Salt Lake City in the livery stable business. President James E. Faust of the LDS Church First Presidency has family ties to this historic place.

VERNON, UTAH

Lookout Pass Pony Express Station SUP #2 & UPTLA #86 pic#267



Sponsor: Utah Pioneers Trails and Landmark Association, 1939 and Settlement Canyon Chapter SUP, 1984

Location: 8 miles west of Highway 36 & Lookout Pass Road Intersection

GPS: N40 06 53.4, W112 33 57.4

Before beginning the long crossing of the Great Salt Lake Desert, Pony Express Riders first ascended Lookout Pass after leaving Faust in Rush Valley. This station existed one mile west of the summit. The next station was Simpson Springs, 16 miles to the southwest.

Utah

Burial Plot (better known as Aunt Libby's Dog Cemetery)

UPTLA #95 Pic#396a



Sponsors: Enrollees, U.S. Grazing Division CCC Camp, G154, Company 2517, and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Feb. 14, 1941

Location: Point of the mountain, Pass Lookout, 7 miles west of Vernon. At the site of the old Lookout Pass Station of the Pony Express and also the Overland Stage Route.

GPS: N40 07.123, W112 34.660

“Burial Plot” (wording on plaque)

“Enclosing graves (west side) of two men and a child, emigrants of the early eighteen sixties. Original wall erected in 1888, by Mrs. Horace (Aunt Libby) Rockwell, to shelter graves of her beloved dogs. 1. Jenny Lind, 2. Josephine Bonapart, 3. Bishop, 4. Toby Tyler, companions in her lonely, childless vigils here. About 1866 to 1890.”

<<plaque missing>>

SIMPSON SPRINGS

Simpson Springs “Home” Pony Express Station and CCC Camp

UPTLA #87 pic#268



Utah

Sponsors: The Oregon Trail Memorial Association and the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1940. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

Location: 16 miles southwest of Lookout Pass
GPS: N40 02 22.1, W112 47 15.2

The first east-bound Pony Express courier halted here about 5 p.m. April 7, 1860, and west-bound about 2 a.m. April 10, 1860. The last riders passed October 1861. The coming of the Overland Telegraph made it inadvisable to continue this station. The Tooele F.F.A. Chapter rebuilt the building at the site in 1976 as a sesquicentennial project. The CCC Camp was built west of the site in the 1930's.

River Bed Station

UPTLA #88

pic#269



Sponsors: The Oregon Trail Memorial Association and the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1940. Monument built by the CCC.

Location: Eight miles west of the Simpson Springs Pony Express Station.
GPS: N39 57 35.3, W112 53 42.5

This station lies on the floor of the ancient Sevier River that drained from the area of Garfield County into Lake Bonneville. The river route was changed after a lava flow altered the river's course into the Delta and Sevier Lake area. Because of flash flooding in the area, little evidence of the station remains. According to Pony Express folklore, this site was difficult to man because of its reputation of being regularly visited by desert spirits.

At this point the Pony Express Trail goes into Juab County for the next five stations. (See Juab County listing). Then the trail returns to Tooele County for three more stations as follows:

Utah

Round (Canyon) Pony Express Station

UPTLA #93

pic#270



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association about 1940

Location: In the easterly end of Overland Canyon about 12 miles northwest of Callao. Turn left onto dirt road six miles north of Callao to reach site.

GPS: N40 02 40.2, W113 48 15.1

Round station was located 12 miles from willow springs station. It was built in the east mouth of Overland Canyon to replace an earlier station further up the canyon that could not be defended against the Indians. The gun ports built in this station are still evident.

Burnt Pony Express Station

UPTLA #94

pic#271



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, about 1940

Location: Approximately six miles west of Round Station on the lower end of Clifton Flat.

GPS: N40 04 36.5, W113 50 44.0

This monument represents the approximate site of the Burnt Station also known as the original Canyon Station. It was built about 1860, and the actual site is unknown. Station keepers at this site were reportedly killed during an ambush by Indians while having breakfast. One mile beyond this site the road forks. Going right leads to Gold Hill; going left to Ibapah.

Utah

IBAPAH, UTAH

Deep Creek Pony Express Station

UPTLA #47

pic#272



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: One-quarter mile past the Ibapah Historical Monument, take dirt road on the right and proceed one mile to monument.

GPS: N40 01 47.1, W113 59 12.5

Deep Creek Station in Ibapah was the most westerly station in the present boundaries of Utah. The station was well equipped with supplies for Pony Express riders. It also became a stopping place for the Overland Stage. This site was home for Howard Egan, who was the division superintendent for Pony Express services between Salt Lake City and Eureka, Nevada.

GRANTSVILLE, UTAH

Statue of Hilda Anderson, Pioneer, (Hilda Anderson Erickson) SUP #69

pic#273



Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1997

Location: 429 E. Main St. – Grantsville City Hall

Utah

President James E. Faust dedicated this statue that stands in front of the Grantsville City Hall, on June 7, 1997. Hilda Anderson Erickson was the last survivor of 80,000 pioneers who crossed the plains prior to 1869 by handcart or wagon. She died in 1968 at the age of 108.

Grantsville Fort

UPTLA #42

pic#274



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, and the Grantsville Chapter of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1934

Location: Southeast corner of West Clark St. and North Cooley St., Grantsville, UT
GPS: N40 36 07.37, W112 28 24.26

This monument marks the site of the Grantsville Fort built in 1853 as protection against the Indians. The Fort was thirty rods square with walls twelve feet high five feet thick at the base and eighteen inches thick at the top. The north wall was one hundred forty three feet north of this point. About fifty people lived inside the Fort during the early settlement of the town of Grantsville, which was named in honor of George D. Grant, one of its pioneers.

This is also the location of the First Ward Chapel that was built in 1866. It has come into private ownership and has been refurbished into a residence and event center.

In early 2013, the plaque was reported missing and it was feared it might be lost. After investigation it was discovered that the plaque had become loose and had fallen from its mounting. The current property owner intends to have it cleaned up and replaced to its previous location.

Utah

Lincoln Highway

SUP #178

pic#397



Sponsor: Twenty Wells Chapter, 2013

Location: 550 West Clark St., Grantsville, UT

GPS: N40 36 8.82, W112 28 56.34

In 1913, the Lincoln Highway was established, creating a transcontinental highway for automobile traffic. It was dedicated to the memory of President Abraham Lincoln. The route that was chosen went from New York City to San Francisco following the straightest line possible. The original 1913 route came through the City of Grantsville, then continued west through Skull Valley, Fish Springs, Callao and Ibapah. Grantsville was later dropped from the route when the road was changed to go through Tooele and Gold Hill which shortened the route by about 50 miles. Grantsville was put back on the Lincoln Highway in 1927, when a new road was built across Great Salt Lake Desert to Wendover. The Lincoln Highway has largely been replaced in modern times by the Interstate Highway System (in this area Interstate 80).

Donner Reed Trail

UPTLA #31

pic#275



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 1933

Utah

Location: West of Grantsville, UT

Where the Donner Reed party crossed through this area. (Haven't been able to locate monument)

LAKE POINT, UTAH

Buffalo Park

SUP #48 & 92

pic#276



Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter and others, 1991, 1999

Location: Lakepoint, UT

The logo plaque for SUP #48 is mounted in connection with the plaque naming other organizations also, and tells the story of Buffalo Park. SUP monument #92 (1999) has not been located. Older DUP plaque tells the story of the resorts.

In the spring of 1871, Dr. Jeter F. Clinton built a "Lake House," with a pier to the water's edge, bath houses, and other attractions, including a steamboat, and eventually a large, three-story stone hotel. The resort flourished for a time, but eventually the lake receded and interest waned, so the resort was sold in 1889 to Mr. William Glassman. He had big plans to build a city, including shipping in 100 buffalo as an attraction. Only 35 buffalo survived the trip and the park didn't attract the public as expected. The buffalo were transported to Antelope Island and the park was abandoned.

Utah

TOOELE, UTAH

Lookout Point

SUP #47

pic#278



Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1992

Location: State Highway 36, 6 miles south of Tooele

Near the top of Stockton Pass you can view South Mountain, the Stansbury Mountains, all of Tooele Army Depot, Grantsville, and Soldier's Bridge. Directly below is the old ghost town of Bauer (private property), the Honorine Tunnel, and the "end of the line" for the old Utah/Nevada Western Railroad (1885–1905).

<< not the same as Lookout Pass – see Tooele book>>

Tooele Court House

SUP #90

pic#279



Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1992

Location: 47 S. Main

GPS: N40 31 46.27, W112 17 51.767

The old Tooele County Courthouse was ready for occupancy in 1899. The courthouse served the county for 75 years and was replaced with a new courthouse in 1973.

Utah

Tooele Pioneer Cemetery & Memorial Gardens **SUP #91** **pic#280**



Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter and Tooele County DUP, 1999

Location: State Road 36 in southern Tooele at the mouth of Settlement Canyon

This monument at the mouth of Settlement Canyon commemorates the creation of a special memorial garden for early pioneer graves that had been periodically disturbed by construction projects, and then relocated further away from state Route 36.

Pioneer Graves Reburied **SUP #170** **pic#389**



Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 2012

Location: Southeast of SR36 (Main Street) and Settlement Canyon Road.

GPS: N40 31 00, W112 18 14

This marker is placed honoring old Tooele Pioneers whose graves were dug up during road and pipeline construction.

Utah

William Ajax Underground Store

SUP #10

pic#281



Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1986

Location: State Highway 36, between Clover & Vernon

Entrepreneur and businessman William Ajax created this unique two-story underground store in 1870. Patrons from nearby found a wide variety of merchandise, food, clothing, housewares, hardware, tools, and machines. The value of the merchandise was estimated in excess of \$70,000 and operated until 1914.

Tooele Library Pioneer Memorial

SUP #97

pic#282



Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter 2000

Location: 200 West & Vine St.

Statue and names of 800 plus original pioneers who settled in Tooele

Utah

Tooele's Mud Wall

SUP #147

pic#283



Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 2009

Location: 100 West and Vine St. on Library corner

GPS: N40 31 57.0, W112 18 5.682

In the year 1854 or 55, the settlers built a mud wall most of the way around the town. It was built to help protect the settlers from Indian attacks. The attacks never came, due in part to the counsel given by Brigham Young to feed the Indians, rather than fight them. The only thing the wall was used for was that a number of wolves were shot from the wall at the southwest corner. The reverse side of the monument gives a detailed description of how the wall was built. The replica is one-half size of the original wall built 2 ½ feet wide at the base, 1 foot wide at the top, 9 feet high and built in 16 foot sections.

STOCKTON, UTAH

Col. Steptoe's Military Camp

UPTLA #97

pic#284



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, CCC Camp G154. Co 2517. US Grazing Service, Dept. of the Interior, Union Pacific Railroad Company, 20 Aug 1941

Utah

Location: Approx. 3 miles south of Stockton on Hwy 36

In early Sept. 1854, U.S. Army Col. E.J. Steptoe and his troops built an encampment on the eastern shore of Rush Lake in Rush Valley a few miles south of today's Stockton. Col. Steptoe was sent to Utah by President Franklin Pierce to take over as governor from Brigham Young in response to the Gunnison Massacre. However, upon learning of Young's popularity, he declined to take the position and requested that Young be retained as governor. Several hundred men, mules and horses briefly thrived at the remote location, which is marked today by a roadside monument that includes a grave of an infant who had died at the encampment. The detachment left for Benicia, California in early April 1855. Later an Overland Stage Station was located here from 1868 to the early 1870's. A smelter was erected here in 1871 and operated until about 1880. The Union Pacific Railroad reached here in 1902.

Utah

Uintah County

FORT DUCHESNE

Fort Robidoux

UPTLA #75

pic#285



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, White Rocks Camp DUP, Uintah Basin Industrial Conference, 1937

Location: 5750 East Hwy 40, west of Vernal at Whiterocks Road, by Todd Elementary School, Fort Duchesne

The first yearlong abode of white men in what is now Utah, was Antoine Robidoux's Indian and fur trading post (Fort Wintey or Uintah) which was built 8 miles north of here in 1832. It was on the trail from Taos, New Mexico to the Pacific Northwest, and from Utah Lake to the Platte River Region. Many trappers traded and wintered here. Several distinguished travelers sojourned here, including Kit Carson, Joseph Williams, Rufus B. Sage, Marcus Whitman, A. L. Lovejoy and John C. Fremont, all Prior to the burning of the post by Indians in 1844.

Utah

Utah County

AMERICAN FORK, UTAH

Log Cabin Grist Mill – Historical Monument

SUP #189

pic#406



Sponsor: Timpanogos Chapter, American Fork City, and members of the Adams Family, 2015

Location: American Fork City's Centennial Park, 300 South Center Street, American Fork, Utah

GPS: N40 22 14.61, W111 47 58.69

In the winter of 1850-51, Arza and Sabina Adams moved their family of seven children here from Mill Creek, Salt Lake Valley. They built a log cabin across the street east of where you stand. Journals tell that Arza built a Grist Mill near his log cabin. Arza learned how to build and operate flour mills from his father, Capt. Joshua Adams, in Ontario, Canada. The Adams Flour Mill was the first to produce baking flour for American Fork families. In 1833 Arza moved the water wheel, mill stones and other workings 4 1/2 blocks north of here and built a larger mill near the Lake City Fort. During his lifetime, Arza also built and operated a third flour mill one mile north of town.

No photographs exist of the original 1851 mill. The log cabin and water wheel in front of you is a replication of that grist mill. Arza Adams built this log cabin at 234 North 100 East,

Utah

American Fork in 1880. It became the home of his daughter, Bets Adams Robinson. The cabin was taken down log by log in 2012 and reassembled on this site in 2014. The water wheel is a replica of a wheel built in the mid 1800s. This park property originally belonged to Stephen Chipman who was Arza's maternal uncle.

This Log Cabin Grist Mill stands as a Historical Monument of American Fork City and a tribute to Arza Adams, pioneer miller and one of the co-founders of this city.

SUP Monument dedicated July 11, 2015 by Daniel K. Adams, Arza's Great-Grandson.

First Flour Mill, American Fork

SUP #171

pic#390



Sponsor: Timpanogos Chapter, 2012

Location: 49 East 200 North, American Fork, UT, on the same block where the second Arza Adams mill was located next to the millstream.

The monument honors early flour milling, including mills built by Arza Adams in American Fork and earlier milling by Native Americans. It has a part of a millstone on the top and a Native American grinding stone below the plaque.

BIRDSEYE, MANTI-LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST

Birdseye Marble Quarry

SUP #P-1

pic#286



Sponsor: Palmyra Chapter, 1990

Location: Next to highway 89, east of Birdseye Ward Chapel, Birdseye, Utah

Utah

Looking east to the red ledges you can see the quarry originally operated by the Mormon Church and others from the 1880s to 1940s as the Nebo Rock Works, Thistle Rock Works and Birdseye Marble Quarry. Stone from the quarry is in the Utah State Capitol, Mormon Chapel in Washington, D.C. and the Lincoln Memorial.

DIAMOND FORK, SPANISH FORK CANYON

Little Diamond Fork Battle – Black Hawk War **SUP #145** **pic#287**



Sponsor: Dimmick Family and Maple Mountain Chapter, 2008, (old monument refurbished)

Location: Located beside paved road next to Palmyra Campgrounds near the junction of Little Diamond Fork and Diamond Fork – Diamond Fork paved road
GPS: N40 04 10.30, W111 26 9.24

On June 26, 1866, a small group of settlers and Indians fought a battle. The settlers claimed the Indians had stolen cattle and pursued them to this point. Two settlers, Albert Dimmick and John Edmundson, and several Indians were killed. The battle was fought two miles northwest of this monument.

FAIRFIELD, UTAH

Philip Cooke, Mormon Battalion Company **SUP #Q** **pic#288**



Utah – Utah

Utah

Sponsor: Temple Quarry Chapter, 1962

Location: At Camp Floyd

Col. Philip St. George Cooke commanded the Mormon Battalion on the greater part of its historic march, contributing to bringing western America under the Stars and Stripes. He was an impartial friend, humanitarian and soldier dedicated to the west and unequivocally loyal to the Union. He helped establish Camp Floyd in 1858, and was from August 1860 to July 1861, the commanding officer of the military department of Utah, earning the respect and gratitude of the Mormon people. When many persons defected to the South (including John B. Floyd, Sec. of War and General Albert Sydney Johnston), he changed the name of the post to Fort Crittenden Feb. 6, 1861. He received orders via Pony Express in May 1861, to abandon the Fort. He later was given the rank of Brigadier General.

Fairfield – Camp Floyd – Fort Crittenden

UPTLA #82

pic#289



Sponsors: Citizens of Fairfield and Lehi, Oregon Trail Memorial Association and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1939.

Location: Camp Floyd and Stagecoach Inn State Park, Fairfield, Utah

In 1855, Fairfield was settled by John Carson, William Carson, David Carson, William Beardshall and John Clegg. A rock fort 4 rods square was erected in 1856-7, this monument being at the southeast corner, which was the entrance. In 1860 the population, including soldiers was 7,800, this being Utah's third largest city. Camp Floyd, adjoining Fairfield on the south and west, was established July 4, 1858 by Byt. Brig. Gen Albert Sidney Johnston and the Utah Expeditionary Forces numbering about 3,000 men. Col. Phillip St. George Cooke succeeded in command March 1, 1860, changing the name to Ft. Crittenden Feb 6, 1861. It was abandoned July 1861. An Overland Stage Station established in 1859 was

Utah

operated until 1868 and a Pony Express Station from April 3, 1860 to October 26, 1861. The station was 539 feet east and 210 feet north of this point. This monument was built of rocks from the barracks and guard house of Camp Floyd, the Fairfield Fort wall and Indian hieroglyphic rocks from 5-mile Pass.

LEHI, UTAH

The Peter Julius Christofferson Family

SUP #182

pic#401



Sponsor: Descendants of the Christofferson Family and the Lehi Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, 2014

Location: 1525 North 600 East, Lehi, Utah

GPS: N40 24 59.57, W111 50 24.06

The history of the Peter Julius Christofferson's two families, and their movements in early days in Utah, Arizona and the Mormon Colony in Colonia, Diaz, Mexico. Present-day Apostle D. Todd Christofferson is descended from this family.

Utah

John Austin Cabin

SUP #183

pic#402



Sponsor: Lehi Chapter, 2014

Location: 71 North Center Street, Lehi, Utah 84043. On the same property as the Hutchings museum

GPS: N40 23 20, W111 50 58

This cabin was built by John Austin in 1868 on Bull River (3500 North Center). John's son Parley married Charlotte Butt in 1884. They moved into the cabin which had been vacated by Parley's parents. In the late 1890's Parley built a home in Lehi and moved the cabin to his property and used it for a granary.

In the late 1940's, Hyrum Gray, who married Parley's daughter Charlotte, moved the cabin to his property and used it to shelter calves. Perhaps the cabin was kept, for it was where Charlotte was born. The cabin next passed to Elmo Gray, Hyrum's son, and was used to shelter calves.

In the 1960's the property was sold for the I-15 Freeway. The cabin was moved to Carrol Smith's property and again used to shelter calves. Carrol then passed the cabin to daughter and son-in-law, Eric and Marilyn Larson, and it was still used to shelter calves.

In 2012, the Lehi Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers purchased the cabin and moved it to its present location.

Utah

Lehi Chapel

SUP #Y

pic#290



Sponsor: Lehi Chapter, 1973

Location: 200 West 200 South, Lehi, Utah

This marker commemorates the ancient, beloved old “Lehi Meeting House” built in 1855 that served the community and church for 96 years.

Peck/Russon Historic Families of Lehi

SUP #156

pic#377



Sponsor: Lehi Chapter and Descendents of Peck and Russon Families, 2010

Utah

Location: 1580 East 900 North, Lehi, Utah
GPS: N40 24 00.58, W111 49 33.06

A tribute to the Peck/Russon Families who have made monumental contributions to religious and civic affairs, and have left a legacy of virtue, fortitude and dedication to God and Country.

Pioneers of Lehi

UPTLA #118, SUP #A

pic#291



Sponsors: Lehi Centennial committee and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1950

Location: 1300 South Saratoga Rd. (this is the City address – County address is 9550 W. 7750 N.)

The Pioneers of Lehi settled in this vicinity in the fall of 1850. Thirteen families located at Sulfur Spring, later Snow's Spring, forty rods east of here, where a Fort was begun. Another group formed the Lott Settlement, to the southeast. Others located nearby. The following year, most of the families moved to higher ground on Dry Creek, selected in July 1850 by Canute Peterson and six companions and established Evansville, named for Bishop David Evans. By legislative enactment, February 5, 1852 the "City of Lehi" was incorporated. It included the area between Utah Lake and the north foothills. The name Lehi was taken from the Book of Mormon. This monument was erected as a part of Lehi's centennial celebration.

Utah

The History of the Lehi Sugar Factory

SUP #139

pic#293



Sponsor: Lehi Chapter, Blue Bell Camp DUP, Civic Improvement Association of Lehi, 2008

Location: 850 South Mill Pond Road (850 East)

GPS: N40 22 41.34, W111 49 59.34

The Lehi Sugar Factory was built by the Utah Sugar Company in 1891, with the first sugar being produced on October fifteenth of that year. 556 farmers had grown 1500 acres of beets that year. The next year they grew 1800 acres. The factory employed 135 men and could process 300 tons of beets a day. In 1896 the factory set a record for processing 435 tons in a single day, and for the entire campaign of 1898 they processed 36,000 tons of beets, a new record. In 1899 and 1900 the factory was remodeled to double its capacity. In 1915 the factory was again remodeled and the 184 foot high smokestack was added. This was the peak production year for the plant. It processed 131,401 tons of beets and produced 18,737 tons of granulated sugar. In 1921 the workers went on strike to protest the 12-hour workday. Thereafter the plant ran three 8-hour shifts. Two diseases affected beets in this area; nematodes (round worms), and "curly top" from white fly infection. The last year of production was 1924. Beets were still raised in this area for many years but shipped to other locations to be processed into sugar. The warehouse built in 1914 was used to store bags of sugar for many years. After the warehouse was no longer used, the property sat idle until 1979 when it was sold. In 1996 the smokestack was remodeled into a cell phone antenna tower.

OREM, UTAH

Orem Shortline Railroad

SUP #k-1 (#35)

no pic

Sponsor: Jordan River Temple Chapter, 1984

Location: <<Can't find - c/r SL & Utah RR, West Jordan>>

Utah

PLEASANT GROVE

Utah's First Indian Battle

UPTLA #56

pic#295



Sponsors: The Adult Aaronic Priesthood of the Timpanogos Stake and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935

Location: 300 East 100 North, Pleasant Grove, Utah
GPS: N40 21 54.30, W111 44 08.67

The first battle between Indians and the Utah Pioneers occurred in February 1849, two miles east of this monument, near the mouth of the canyon, between the Deseret Militia and the Indians. The stream and canyon were named "Battle Creek" from that encounter.

Old Pleasant Grove Fort

UPTLA #133

pic#296



Sponsors: Explorer Scouts Timpanogos District B.S.A. and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1958

Location: 300 South 200 East, Pleasant Grove, Utah

In 1853 because of Indian troubles, Brigham Young instructed the people to build forts for protection. A two foot six inch rock wall from three to five feet high, four city blocks square, was built here. Private homes faced the center of the Fort. In the center four blocks were situated the barns and a community corral. The culinary water was flumed in. This monument stands at the southeast corner of the Fort. The other corners are also marked.

Utah

PROVO, UTAH

Dan Jones, Welch Missionary

SUP #58

pic#297



Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1993

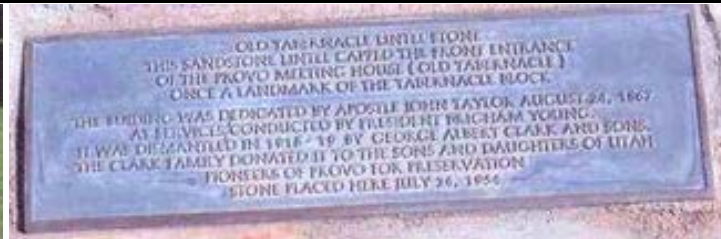
Location: Missionary Training Center, 2005 N 900 E
Provo, UT 84604

A painting by artist Clark Kelley Price entitled: "Dan Jones Awakens Wales," was donated by the Sons of Utah Pioneers and is on display at the Missionary Training Center in Provo. Captain Dan Jones is pictured preaching the gospel to people in a south Wales village in the early 1850s. Jones was instrumental in the conversion and emigration of several thousand Welsh Saints.

Old Tabernacle Lintel Stone

SUP #18

pic#298



Sponsor: George A. Smith & Brigham Young Chapters, 1954, refurbished and re-dedicated

Location: 1988 Sowiette Park (North Park) about 600 North on 500 West, in front of Pioneer Museum

This sandstone block capped the front entrance of the Old Provo Tabernacle, called the Provo Meeting House, which faced north on Center Street on the northeast quarter of the Tabernacle block. Brigham Young presided as Apostle John Taylor dedicated the building on August 24, 1867, with nine General Authorities present. After the new Tabernacle was built in 1898, this meeting house continued to be used until 1918. This stone was placed in Sowiette Park on July 24, 1954.

Note: the Lintel Stone has been removed from the park and will be installed on the Provo City Temple lot when the temple construction is completed.

Utah

Settlement of Provo in 1849

no # pic#299



Sponsor: George A. Smith Chapter and Daughters of Utah Pioneers, July 24, 1941

Location: Sowiette Park (North Park) approximately 600 N. on 500 W., Provo, Utah

Provo was settled by Mormon Pioneers March 12, 1849. The original small "Fort Utah" was immediately constructed at about 150 North Geneva Road in west Provo. East of this monument a second fort was built in April 1850. It was here that the settlers were threatened with massacre by Chief Walker and his band of Indians, but Walker was deterred, and the settlers saved by Chief Sowiette's stern warning, "When you attack you will find me and my braves defending."

Escalante Trail

UPTLA #1 pic#300



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 1931

Location: 100 South Main, Provo Courthouse Grounds, Provo, Utah

Fray Francisco Silvestre Velez De Escalante and Fray Francisco Atansio Dominguez, two Catholic Priests of the Franciscan Order accompanied by their attendants (listed), encamped near here September 24, and 25, 1776, to open a wider field for mission work among the Indians. They were seeking an overland route from Santa Fe New Mexico to Monterey California. These Priests were the first white men to enter what is now the State of Utah and the first to give us a written record of the geography of the country and the character of its people.

Utah

George A. Smith Provo Pioneer Village

Living in the Frontier 1849 to 1872 In Utah CountySUP #167 pic#376



Sponsor: Brigham Young Chapter, 2011

Location: The Village is located at 500 West and 600 North, Provo, Utah (Provo North Park).

This Village represents early Provo, a frontier community existing mostly in isolation. The pioneers' very survival depended on their own skills and the support of their neighbors and friends. What they ate, they grew; what they wore, they made; and what they needed, they manufactured or they did without. Things were used and reused; little was discarded or thrown away.

The south part of the Village represents the residential community; their homes, garden, orchard, granary, corncrib, corral and loafing shed. The northeast part of the Village has the commercial enterprises including the blacksmith shop, cooper shop, wood shop, ox shoeing stock, store and grain mill (represented by the mill stones resting against the store). The northwest section of the Village has the school and town square.

A self Guided Tour for the village is available in the picture list, see picture 376m.

Utah

The Residential Section of the Village

SUP #167

pic#376



The residential section consists of: Turner Cabin and the Blacksmith Shop; Haws Home, Well, and Garden; Handcart and Granary; and Postal Wagon and Loafing Shed.

Location: 500 West and 600 North, Provo, Utah (Provo North Park).

Utah

The Commercial Section of the Village

SUP #167

pic#376



The commercial section consists of: the Blacksmith Shop; the Doctor's Carriage; the Ox Shoeing Stock; the Wagon and Woodshop; and the George A. Smith Mercantile Store, (General Store and Post Office).

Location: 500 West and 600 North, Provo, Utah (Provo North Park).

Town Square and School

SUP #167

pic#376



An 1870s storage shed was turned into a School in 1884. Notice the Deseret Alphabet on the wall.

Utah

Location: 500 West and 600 North, Provo, Utah (Provo North Park).

Utah Lake Fishing Industry

SUP #149

Pic#388



Sponsor: Squaw Peak Chapter 2012

Location: Pioneer Village, 500 West 600 North Provo, UT

Fish available in Utah Lake lured settlers to Utah Valley as well as providing food for Native Americans and Spanish Explorers before them. During early years when crops were destroyed by crickets, the fish from Utah Lake became crucial to the survival of the new settlers. When settlers from further north moved to Utah Valley during the Utah War of 1858, the fish resources in Utah Lake helped to feed them.

SPANISH FORK, UTAH

Pioneer Cemetery

SUP #r-1

no pic

Sponsor: Palmyra Chapter and Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1991

Location: <<Monument is retired>> It was at Spanish Fork Canyon Road at 1400 East, turning south (on the east bench above the river bottoms)

Honors 49 people buried from 1851 to 1866 in the first pioneer cemetery and first cemetery in Spanish Fork.

<<plaque missing>>

Utah

SPRINGVILLE, UTAH

The Pioneer Mother

UPTLA (no number)

pic#302



Sponsors: DUP and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932

Location: 50 South Main St. City Center

In honor of the noble women who braved the wilderness.

Utah

Wasatch County

WALLSBURG, UTAH

Fort Wallsburg

no #

no pic

Sponsor: The Mountain Valley Chapter, 2003

Twenty families occupied the fort when it was completed in 1865. It was used until the Indian Peace Treaty in 1867.

Wallsburg Fort

UPTLA #66

pic#304



Sponsors: Wallsburg Ward Aaronic Priesthood and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1936

Location: 100 South Main, Wallsburg, Utah

This monument stands 62 feet south, 2 feet east of the center of the fort built in 1862 by William M Wall and the Pioneers of Wallsburg. 20 families lived in the fort, which was 400 feet square. This valley, known to the Indians as Little Warm Valley, was later called Round Valley and finally Wallsburg, honoring its founder.

Utah

HEBER CITY, UTAH

Peace Treaty – Blackhawk War

SUP #146

pic#305



Sponsor: The Mountain Valley Chapter SUP, 2008

Location: 300 North 200 East, Heber, Utah

During the Blackhawk War the Mormon settlers and the Utes struggled to feed their people. Mormon livestock displaced wild game the Indians depended upon, forcing them to prey upon Mormon livestock.

In the spring of 1867, a hungry Ute was captured butchering a cow in the Heber Valley. Bishop Murdock told him he would be released if he would carry a personal message to Chief Tabby (Tabiona) requesting an end to the long and needless war. A government Indian agent tried to meet with Tabby to talk peace, however the Chief said he would talk only with "Old Murdock!"

On August 19th Chief Tabby and several hundred of his people entered the town of Heber City. They went directly to Joseph's home where they camped in his yard and pasture. The following day Joseph's wives and the townspeople prepared a feast on this lot (where this monument is located) owned by John Carroll and a pit was dug to roast enough cattle to feed everyone. Each woman had been asked to bake a dozen loaves of bread and rows of tables were loaded with corn and whatever they could find to feed their guests.

After a day of feasting and talking, Joseph, Chief Tabby, and his Sub-Chiefs went across the street to an upstairs room in Joseph's home where a peace pipe was smoked and a treaty of friendship was signed.

This treaty ended the fighting between the settlers in Heber Valley and the Northern Utes. Joseph and Tabby served their people well. They honored their vows to maintain peace and remained friends for life.

Utah

Washington County **RURAL LOCATIONS**

Hornet Hill Monument

SUP #158

pic#374



Sponsor: Cedar City Chapter, 2010

Location: Hornet Hill on Kanarrah Mountain 25 miles east of Cedar City. From Cedar City, Hwy 14 eastbound for 4.9 miles, right turn on country road to cross bridge onto Scenic Byway at "Milts Stage Stop" (right hand Canyon Road). Continue south across Cedar Mountain to the Kolob/Del Webb High Adventure Boy Scout Camp road sign. Left at this point to top of Hornet Hill. Monument is on West side near the crest of the hill. Total distance from Cedar City is approximately 24.5 miles. More detailed directions to get there from both St. George and Cedar City with maps can be obtained from the SUP Library in Salt Lake City.

GPS: N37 29 22.56, W113 01 10.02 Elevation 9,259 feet

Capt. Maurice Francis Graham was a decorated hero of WWI, and considered to be the world's foremost weather-capable pilot. He pioneered a viable airmail route from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City. He departed from Los Angeles on January 10, 1930, with a scheduled refueling stop at Las Vegas. Finding he was pacing a fast-moving snowstorm, Maury elected to continue ahead of the storm to deliver the mail on time. Smoke pots and flares were lighted and waiting at Cedar City, but his intended landing was thwarted by heavy snow. Maury was last reported over the Cedar City airport flying to the northwest. He was never heard from again.

The search for Maury eventually involved resources of the US Postal Service, air lines, Iron County residents and the entire Army Air Corps; the largest and longest aerial search in history... all to no avail. It was not until late spring that the mail plane was eventually discovered by Parowan residents, 2 miles east of Hornet Hill on Kanarrah Mountain. In an extraordinary feat of airmanship, he had managed to land safely in the dark of night, in a

Utah

howling snowstorm, on top of a 9,500 ft. mountain, in the dead of winter, and with no beacon or visual reference to guide him! Maury had only a turn & bank indicator, airspeed indicator, altimeter and a compass in the airplane; no radio, no attitude gyro and no means of communication.

The mail bin was found to be sealed and there was fuel in the wing tanks, the engine and airframe were both intact and returned to service. Messages left for rescuers indicated he was proceeding eastward. Some 500 Iron County residents searched for weeks for the missing mail pilot. His remains were eventually discovered in late July by his friends and wingmen in "Spanish Hollow" Crystal Creek Canyon. The securities mailbag was in his arms. He had given his life to see the mail go through.

Snowfield Monument "Franciscan Fathers" (Dominguez/Escalante/San Daniel site)

SUP #159 pic#381



Sponsor: BSA Eagle Scout project - Brandon Colvin - Kolob Canyon LDS Ward, Old Spanish Trail Association, Washington County Historical Society, Fort Harmony Historical Society, Alva Matheson and SUP Cedar City Chapter, 2010

Location: Exit #33 North/South I-15 to the east frontage road, 100 yards from the crossover, signed as "Snowfield" exit.

GPS: N37 24 18.09, W113 14 14.59

Franciscan Fathers Atanasio Dominguez, Sylvestre Velez de Escalante and eight other members of a daring exploration party departed the Mision de Santa Fe, New Mexico on July 29, 1776, in an attempt to establish contact with the mission at Monterey, California. Following previous expeditions into the Spanish borderlands they were able to cross the Colorado River near Grand Junction, Colorado, and entered the unexplored regions of the

Utah

Great Basin near Spanish Fork, Utah. They then proceeded southward along the Wasatch Mountains expecting a westward flowing river that would eventually take them to the Pacific Ocean. Disappointed and facing the reality of winter snows they "cast lots" at a point near Cedar City, Utah, on October 11, 1776, and elected to return to Santa Fe by a southern route. Their encampment here at "San Daniel" represents the first recorded entry of non-native people into Washington County, Utah. The Fathers arrived back at the Santa Fe Mission on January 2, 1777, having traveled over 1800 miles and recording one of the greatest explorations in American history. Their observations and maps were instrumental in the opening of the American Southwest to further exploration and commercial use of the National Historic Old Spanish Trail.

HAMBLIN, UTAH

Hamblin Cemetery

SUP #95

pic#306



Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 2000

Location: From St. George, take Highway 18 toward Enterprise, and turn right onto the road to Pinto. Watch for signs pointing to the road to Hamblin. The marker is about 5 mi. on the road leading to Pinto.

GPS: N37 32 10.72, W113 36 27.72 Elevation 5832 feet

This honors the early settlers of the pioneer settlement of Hamblin. Names of the early settlers are included on the monument.

Utah

HARRISBURG, UTAH

Monument to Harrisburg Pioneers

SUP #57

pic#307



Sponsor: Daughters of Utah Pioneers and Cotton Mission Chapter SUP 1993

Location: Along Quail Creek, 3 miles south of Leeds and 12 miles Northeast of St. George.

This monument is a brief history of the founding and demise of Harrisburg and a tribute to its residents.

Harrisburg Historic Pioneer Cemetery

SUP #164

pic #382



Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 2011

Location: Between lot #8 and lot #9

Utah

GPS: N37 12 21.17, W113 23 20.69

After more than two year's research in co-ordination with the Harrisburg Estates Homeowners Association (owners of this cemetery), this plaque was erected honoring early Harrisburg Pioneers and their infants and children.

HEBRON, UTAH Hebron Cemetery

no # **pic#308**



Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter 1989

Location: Take the road from Enterprise west 5.7 miles toward the Nevada border, on Hwy 120 (also known as Hwy 219), then turn right at Shoal Creek Road and follow the signs to the cemetery.

GPS: N37 35 25.38, W113 49 31.44

Honoring the early settlers of Hebron.

Utah

HURRICANE, UTAH Gould's Sheep Shearing Mill

SUP #124

pic#309



Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2004

Location: 6.4 miles from Hurricane – 3.2 mi. paved on Hwy. 59, 3.2 mi. on dirt road to the right

At this location there was a large sheep-shearing operation in early days.

Historic Lookout Point

no #

pic#310



HURRICANE VALLEY HISTORIC ROCK FORT AND CORRAL

With the settlement of Tropicville in 1878 by the first six families and others soon to join them, they soon realized that the presence of the untamed original animals could not support the increasing population. Survival would depend on grazing and ranching the surrounding country. Cooperative herds were formed. The Hurricane Ranch area, just seven miles to the south, seemed well suited for their needs.

These first structures were built in the Hurricane Valley approximately forty years before families settled here. They were built for Tropicville cattlemen in the 1840's to protect their livestock from Indian depredations and wild animals. Cattle were held overnight in the rock corral. They had a guard at night and herders in the daytime.

The fort was built on the high knoll, with visual access to the trail landscape and within sight of Tropicville. Made of volcanic rock, the fort measured 20 ft. by 20 ft. The rock corral encompassed about 1/2 acre. Wood and brush were stored nearby and were to be used in the event of a battle. Upon seeing the signal of smoke and flames, armed herders from Tropicville could be here within half an hour.

In the mid 1840's, two Indian incidents occurred near the fort. One was a fight with a party of Indians. The incident occurred near the Springs where two men were killed, and the other near Corralville City where three were killed. After fighting the Indians, a party from St. George and surrounding towns acted on circumstantial evidence and killed several on near Point Mountain the day after the attack. The incident continued the following years with more conflict from Indian bands. Herds were on livestock in the general area continued until about 1880. Only one was a trading agent made from the fort, and it was due to the possible guard's proximity rather than Indian hostilities. Richard Higgins, an early Tropicville resident, wrote the about the fort.

"Commonly, Willis was a mischievous youngster, and one night he set fire to the brush and wood. Of course every man who could see the fire rushed to the house and made for it. He was nearly to light the Indians and save the cattle. I saw one brother, Bishop Willis, say, when he found that it was a prank of the son Fort's, and can hear him say, 'Thomas, I am ashamed of you.'"

Young Tom burned two things, one, cattlemen could indeed get over from Tropicville to a herd, and two, later events didn't remove them.

Along the rock wall to the fort, as well as a main point area.

Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2002

Utah

Location: 850 North 100 West (north end of town)

With the settlement of Toquerville in 1858, the settlers soon realized that the available irrigated farmland could not support them. Survival would depend on grazing and ranching the surrounding country. The Hurricane Bench area, just seven miles to the south, seemed well suited for their needs. A rock corral and a fort were built on this high knoll, with visual access to the total landscape and within sight of Toquerville, with a guard at night and herders in the daytime. Wood and brush were stored nearby and were to be ignited in the event of trouble. Upon seeing the signal of smoke and flames, armed horsemen from Toquerville could be there within half an hour. Now, atop the rock wall is the fort as well as a mini picnic area.

Hurricane Canal Trailhead Monuments

Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1987 & 2001

Location: 200 East 100 North

GPS: N37 10 41.65, W113 17 03.47

At this location there are four markers mounted on large rocks, other artifacts, and a bowery with seating for an audience. These monuments mark the spot where water first flowed into Hurricane Valley from the Rio Virgin River. The canal was literally etched into the mountainside stretching hundreds of feet above the canyon floor, passing through ten tunnels of solid rock and over five trestled flumes. With hand tools and dynamite, the 12-mile channel took twelve long years to build. The four plaques are titled as follows: Birth of Hurricane, Builders of Historic Hurricane Canal, Historic Hurricane Canal and Historic Hurricane Canal Trail.

Birth of Hurricane

SUP #15

pic#311

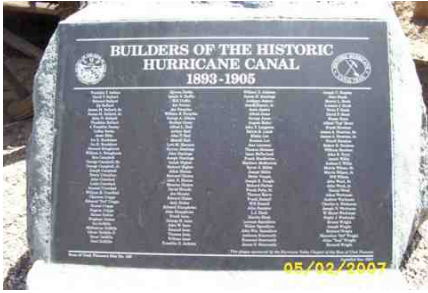


Utah

Builders of the Historic Hurricane Canal

SUP #100

pic#312



The Historic Hurricane Canal

SUP #100A

Pic#313



Trailhead and Pavilion

pic#314 & 315



Parley P. Pratt - Southern Exploring Company 1849-50

SUP #134pic#316



Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2007

Utah

Location: Located at the extreme north end of Main Street, Hurricane, overlooking the confluence of Ash and LaVerkin Creeks with the Virgin River and is a companion monument to a similar structure on the opposite side of the gorge in LaVerkin.

The confluence of the Ash and LaVerkin Creeks and the Virgin River is important in the history of this region. Footsteps long forgotten have passed through this area. Some have been remembered but most have faded with time. Roaming bands of Indians, Spanish explorers, trappers and finally settlers came. Regrettably, we know little of this history before the mid 1800's when a Mormon exploring party came through. In November 1849, Brigham Young commissioned Parley P. Pratt to assemble an exploring party of 50 men with necessary wagons and provisions to explore the southern region. They were to explore south to the rim of the Great Basin, over the rim to the Virgin River country, go no farther than Las Vegas Springs and return by spring. They were sent to find locations with the right combinations of water, soil, timber, grazing, and climate for possible settlements. The monument describes their 716-mile arduous journey, with the list of men who participated. Many of these men returned to settle the Iron and Cotton Missions. Parley was less than enthusiastic about the Virgin River country, calling it "a wide expanse of chaotic matter – a country in ruins." (see LaVerkin)

Isom's Corner

SUP #179

pic#400



Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2013

Location: State and Main in Hurricane

The Thomas and Annie Isom family came to Hurricane following the completion of the Hurricane Canal, which allowed the Hurricane Valley to become a reality. The northwest corner of State and Main (across the Street) is historically known as Isom's Corner. The first home was built on this lot. It was a two-room house with a rock-lined cellar. They lived in the first house until 1911 when their brick home, "The Isom House", was completed on the same corner. It eventually became the Isom Hotel (pictured). The hotel served the community and southern Utah for over forty years until it was demolished in 1954. Many church and civic leaders and other travelers into the area stayed at the hotel.

Utah

Hurricane Valley Heritage Park

SUP #23

pic#317



Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1988

Location: 35 West State Street (Main and State)

GPS: N37 10 34.15, W113 17 19.44

This park is truly a “showplace” with its beautiful pond and waterfalls, artifacts depicting pioneer life, and its impressive 8-foot central monument topped with a sculpted pioneer family in “prayerful thankfulness.” A plaque is on each of the four sides of the main monument honoring the pioneers of the area and the history of Hurricane, Utah. The four plaques are described as follows:

1. Noble Pioneers of Hurricane

SUP #23A

pic#318



This plaque lists the first settlers of Hurricane.

2. Early Public Buildings

SUP #23B

pic#319



This plaque pays tribute to the first historic buildings that housed the school, seminary, church and relief society of Hurricane.

Utah

3. Hurricane City

SUP #23C

pic#320



In 1906, eleven families established their homes in the valley. Hurricane was the last pioneer settlement of the area made possible by the 12-mile historic canal that gave the lifeblood of water to the valley.

4. Hurricane Canal

SUP #23D

pic#321



On August 6, 1904, pioneer families from Virgin City, Grafton, Toquerville, LaVerkin, Rockville and Springdale met to witness the first water from the Virgin River gurggle out of the Hurricane canal. On that same date, the city was named “Hurricane” from the historic Hurricane Cliffs.

The Town Named After a Buggy Incident

SUP #166

pic #385



Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter SUP, and Hurricane Valley Pioneer Heritage Park Foundation, 2011

Location: Hurricane Valley Heritage Park, Main and State St. Hurricane, UT

Utah

Buggies were an important part of early America. Physicians used Doctor's Buggies, but they were also popular with many others.

In 1861, LDS Church Apostle Erastus Snow was traveling in a similar buggy from Kanab to St. George, Utah. Accompanying him were horsemen Johnson and Cannon who told him of an old Indian trail leading over the hill. Choosing to follow the trail, they successfully descended the other side of the hill by having the horsemen restrain the buggy with their lariats. However, a strong wind came up and blew off the top of the buggy. Erastus Snow exclaimed, "That was quite a hurricane! We will name this Hurricane Hill."

After the Hurricane Canal was completed in 1904, providing water so that a town could survive on the irrigated ground, it became necessary to choose a name for the town that was to be built. Suggested names were Pearl City, as the town was to be "a pearl in the desert", Lake City, because there was a lake south of town, Chaparral, due to the bush that grew throughout the valley, or Hurricane. The name, chosen by the majority of the people, was Hurricane, after the canal company, the hill, and the flat that used that name since the buggy incident many years before.

Shetlar Wagon

SUP #165 pic #384



Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter SUP, and Hurricane Valley Pioneer Heritage Park Foundation, 2011

Location: To the rear of the old Bradshaw House 100 South Main, Hurricane, UT

This freight wagon was the last new wagon sold by the Sanburg Mercantile in Hurricane in about 1930. It hauled goods from the nearest railroad in Lund, Utah, 35miles northwest of Cedar City; it hauled great sacks of wool from the Gould's Shearing Corral (see monument #124) to the railhead, and wood from Little Creek Mountain and Mount Trumbull to the people in Hurricane.

It was later used for parades on Peach Days, the Fourth of July and Pioneer Day (24th of July). It carried the Mayor, City Council and groups from SUP and DUP, high school reunions and musical performers. It was available for display in the yard of the Heritage Park Museum but still used for parades for a while. A ride that now takes about an hour was a five-day trip in a wagon like this.

Utah

Spencer and Helen Isom “Home”

SUP #157

pic #383



Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter SUP, 2010

Location: 36 North 100 West, Hurricane, UT

This monument depicts the history of the Isom home built in 1915, and its many uses over the years. It includes the story of the people involved, from the builder to those who lived there or used it for other purposes. It was moved from its former location and donated to the Heritage Park Museum in 2007.

LAVERKIN, UTAH

Morris Wilson Memorial Park

no #

pic #322



Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1988

Location: Main & Center Streets, LaVerkin, Utah

GPS: N37 12 05.01, W113 16 10.71

Morris Wilson worked for years on the Hurricane Canal and on June 24, 1904, was called to be the first bishop of the newly formed ward in LaVerkin. Serving for 24 years, Morris' leadership profoundly influenced the new town spiritually, economically, and socially.

Utah

Parley P. Pratt – Southern Exploring Company, 1849SUP #135 pic#323



Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2007

Location: Located at the far west end of Center Street, LaVerkin, overlooking the confluence of Ash and LaVerkin Creeks with the Virgin River and is a companion monument to a similar structure on the opposite side of the gorge in Hurricane.

The confluence of the Ash and LaVerkin Creeks and the Virgin River is important in the history of this region. Footsteps long forgotten have passed through this area. Some have been remembered but most have faded with time. Roaming bands of Indians, Spanish explorers, trappers and finally settlers came. Regrettably, we know little of this history before the mid 1800's when a Mormon exploring party came through. In November 1849, Brigham Young commissioned Parley P. Pratt to assemble an exploring party of 50 men with necessary wagons and provisions to explore the southern region. They were to explore south to the rim of the Great Basin, over the rim to the Virgin River country, go no farther than Las Vegas Springs and return by spring. They were sent to find locations with the right combinations of water, soil, timber, grazing, and climate for possible settlements. The monument describes their 716-mile arduous journey, with the list of men who participated. Many of these men returned to settle the Iron and Cotton Missions. Parley was less than enthusiastic about the Virgin River country, calling it "a wide expanse of chaotic matter – a country in ruins." (see Hurricane)

MOUNTAIN MEADOWS

Mountain Meadow Massacre

UPTLA #17

pic#324



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the people of Southern Utah, 1932

Utah

Location: <<Monument is retired)>> This plaque is now in the LDS Museum of Church History and Arts. It was moved when the monument on which it was mounted, was destroyed when remains of the victims were dug up accidentally and reburied in 1999, and new monuments were built and dedicated.

Rededicated 1990, removed in 1999.

The plaque reads: MOUNTAIN MEADOWS

A favorite Recruiting place on the Old Spanish Trail.

In this vicinity, September 7 – 11, 1857, occurred one of the most lamentable tragedies in the annals of the west. A company of about 140 Arkansas and Missouri emigrants led by Captain Charles Fancher, enroute to California, was attacked by white men and Indians. All but 17, being small children, were killed. John D. Lee, who confessed participation as leader, was legally executed here March 23, 1877. Most of the emigrants were buried in their own defense pits.

This monument was reverently dedicated September 10 – 1932, by the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the people of Southern Utah.

NEW HARMONY, UTAH

Fort Harmony

UPTLA #59

pic#325



Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and members of Parowan Stake, 1936

Location: South of New Harmony Valley Library

Fort Harmony -- Established May 9, 1854, by John D. Lee, Richard Woolsey, William R. Davis and others who had founded Harmony in 1852. County seat of Washington County until 1859. Headquarters of Mormon Mission to Lamanites 1853-1854.

The Fort was finally abandoned in February 1852, following heavy storms that caused the walls to crumble and fall, the settlers founding New Harmony and Kanarraville. The wall was 300 feet square. Houses on east side were one story and wall 10 feet high; on west side two stories and wall 16 feet high. Kanarra and Harmony Creeks supplied water for irrigation.

Utah

Southern Indian Mission

SUP #172

pic#399



Sponsor: Cedar City Chapter, Washington County Historical Society, and the Harmony Historical Society, 2014

Location: Near the New Harmony Library, 34 S 2900 E, New Harmony, Utah. Take I15 Exit #42 and then west 1.2 miles

GPS: N37 28 50.93, W113 14 33.98

On October 6, 1853 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints called 21 men to a mission to the Indians inhabiting the Southern Parts of the Territory of Utah, sanctioned by Governor Young. On Tuesday, May 2 1854, the missionary company arrived at Harmonie (sic) settlement with J. D. Lee and 30 others who arrived earlier. On Saturday 20 May, 1854, in the company of Truman O. Angel, architect for the Salt Lake Temple, Governor Young discussed the plan for Fort Harmony and visited the proposed site where the Governor dug out the foundation for the South-east corner of the new fort. The new fort was named Fort Harmony after the first settlement on Ash Creek. It was named for Harmony, Pennsylvania, where the Prophet Joseph Smith, Jr. translated the Book of Mormon.

Utah

PINE VALLEY, UTAH

Pine Valley Monument

SUP #123

pic#326



Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 2006

Location: This monument is located in front of the historic Pine Valley Chapel at the intersection of Pine Valley Road (aka Grass Valley Road) and Main Street in Pine Valley, Utah.

GPS: N37 23 29.61, W113 30 52.86

It commemorates the logging of wood in 1866 and 1867 to build both the chapel in Pine Valley and the organ pipes in the Salt Lake City Tabernacle.

SANTA CLARA, UTAH

Samuel R. Knight

SUP #168

pic #386



Sponsor: Charles Clayton and Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012

Location: Heritage Square, 1017 West Sunset Blvd., Santa Clara, Utah.

The life story of Samuel R. Knight, one of five original settlers of Santa Clara, missionary to the Indians, and his family.

Utah

Wilford Woodruff and Josephine Barbara Baumann Knight

SUP #169

pic #387



Sponsor: Charles Clayton and Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012

Location: Heritage Square, 1017 West Sunset Blvd., Santa Clara, Utah.

The life stories of Wilford Woodruff and Josephine Barbara Baumann Knight and their family. "Will" was the son of Samuel R. Knight, one of the original settlers of Santa Clara.

ST. GEORGE, UTAH

St. George Memorial Plaza

SUP #72

individual pics (below)

Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter and Erastus Snow Descendents, 1994

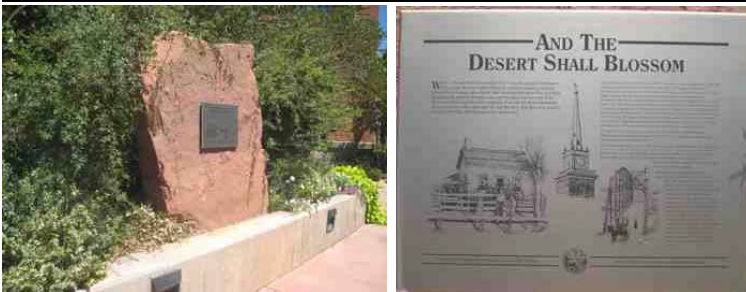
Location: This consists of 10 individual monuments and plaques installed in the City-owned Plaza located on the corner of St. George Boulevard and Main Street in downtown St. George, Utah. Each plaque is mounted on a large native sandstone base, and depicts various homes and sites in the downtown area of historic significance.

GPS: N37 06 34.09, W113 34 59.40

And the Desert Shall Blossom

SUP #72.01

pic#328



When the original company of families entered the St. George Valley in 1861, they had little more than two small springs to rely on for drinking water. William Carter holds the distinction of plowing the first ditch in the valley. The water he channeled emerged from the spring that flows from the east edge of the red sandstone ledge north of the city. A ditch and

Utah

wooden flume system was built throughout the town, conducting water from East and West Springs to the town.

Gardner's Club Hall

SUP #72.02

pic#329



Built just five years after St. George was settled, the Gardeners' Club Hall is considered to be the oldest public building still standing in the city. This small unassuming adobe building pre-dates the courthouse, the Tabernacle and the Temple by several years. Located across the street north and a half-block west of here, the one-room structure was built in 1867 as the meeting place for the Gardeners' Club, an organization formed to promote the growing of fruit trees, shrubs and flowers.

The Gardeners' Club was organized in 1865. Joseph F. Johnson, the club's first president, was a powerful force in the development of horticulture and floriculture in Dixie. In his newspaper the Pomologist, he passed on to the public his extensive knowledge of horticulture. He also demonstrated that knowledge on his own St. George property, which included much of the block upon which the Gardeners' Club Hall and the Brigham Young Home stand. There he created a veritable Eden in the desert, cultivating trees, vines and flowers, and operating his nursery business. Through the Gardeners' Club, Johnson, along with other horticultural experts, such as Walter E. Dodge and Luther S. Hemenway, spearheaded a movement which went forward until the Dixie area abounded in lovely orchards, vineyards, and gardens. In addition to being a meeting house and social gathering place, the Gardeners' Club Hall was the site of early horticultural exhibits displaying the many varieties of fruits, vegetables and plants that could be grown in Dixie.

St. George Social Hall "Opera House"

SUP #72.03

pic#330



Utah

The historical Social Hall, or Opera House, was built in 1875 and served as the center of social and cultural life in Dixie for 50 years. The building featured a mechanized floor which could be lowered several inches at the east end, allowing everyone an unobstructed view of the stage, with seating for 400. For dances, the floor was moved to the level position.

Brigham Young Home

SUP #72.04

pic#331



Brigham Young visited the southern settlements once a year to preach and uplift the saints. With the intent of having a winter home, in 1871 he bought a house and added a spacious two-story front section in 1873. Brigham Young lived three to five months of the year in St. George until his death in 1877. Before he built the home, it was necessary for the telegraph line be built from Salt Lake City so that he could communicate with Church headquarters and conduct business from Dixie.

Pioneer Courthouse

SUP #72.05

pic#332



By 1866, work had begun on the Washington County Courthouse. Three basement rooms were used as a jail, the first floor was county government offices, and the second floor had a large assembly room used as a courtroom, and for government functions, civic group meetings, political gatherings, socials, dances, and school classrooms.

Utah

Erastus Snow's Big House

SUP #72.06

pic#333



In 1867, Erastus Snow, LDS apostle, and presiding Mormon leader during the colonization of St. George, began construction of a four-story adobe home known as the “Big House.” This uncommonly large dwelling served as the executive mansion of the Southern Utah Mission. Beginning in 1888, Snow’s son Mahonri managed the house as a first class hotel for 25 years.

Dixie Academy

SUP #72.07

pic#334



Completed in 1911, Dixie Academy became the forerunner of both Dixie High School and Dixie College.

St. George Temple

SUP #72.08

pic#335



Work began on the Salt Lake temple in 1853, but was often delayed. Desirous of seeing a temple built before his death, Brigham Young chose St. George as the site to achieve this goal. Beginning in November 1871, the completed temple was dedicated April 1877.

Utah

St. George Tabernacle

SUP #72.09

pic#336

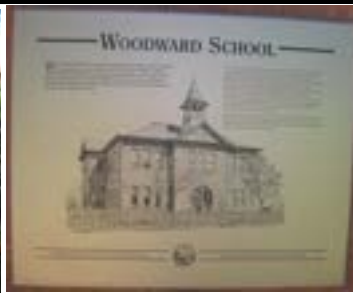


Less than a year after St. George was settled, residents were directed by Brigham Young to “build a building as soon as possible which would be commodious, substantial, and well furnished with a seating capacity of 2,000.” The result was the handsome and graceful red sandstone St. George Tabernacle eventually completed in May 1876.

Woodward School

SUP #72.10

pic#337



It was not until the end of the 1800s that work on a large, substantial school began. Woodward School was completed in 1901 named after George Woodward, one of the trustees who had devoted his time and means of making better education a reality in St. George.

Crosby Confluence Park

Tonaquint

SUP # 173

pic#392



Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012

Location: Crosby Confluence Park, south end of Convention Center Drive, St. George, Utah.
GPS: N37 04 29.3, W113 34 57.9

Utah

In 1855, Jacob Hamblin, pioneer missionary and friend to the Indians, planted cotton seed in the fertile river bottoms near here, and the harvest was carded, spun and woven into cloth. In 1856, the settlement was named after a local Indian chief, Tonaquint, and established at the confluence of the Virgin and Santa Clara Rivers as part of the Cotton Mission by four families building a few log cabins and willow huts. Sometimes called Lower Clara with nicknames of Seldom Sop, Never Sweat and Lick Skillet, it was abandoned in 1862 due to the series of floods, but farming was continued on the land which was later known as Seep Ditch.

Brigham Young's Vision

SUP #174

pic#393



Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012

Location: Crosby Confluence Park, south end of Convention Center Drive, St. George, Utah.
GPS: N37 04 29.3, W113 34 57.9

Near this spot, in the fall of 1859, Brigham Young, statesman and leader of the Mormon people, silently gazed at Pine Mountain, and then the valley and hills of black lava and vermillion rock before him. He saw in vision a thriving community. With a sweep of his arm he spoke: "There will yet be built between those volcanic ridges, a city of spires, towers and steeples, with homes containing many inhabitants."

The Southern Exploring Company

SUP #175

pic#394



Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012

Utah

Location: Crosby Confluence Park, south end of Convention Center Drive, St. George, Utah.
GPS: N37 04 29.3, W113 34 57.9

In the fall of 1849, Brigham Young formed the Southern Exploring Company led by Parley P. Pratt. Through that winter this company of 50 men explored potential town sites and resources from Nephi to present day St. George as part of Brigham's plan for a corridor to the sea, also called the Mormon Corridor. Twenty of the company under Pratt reached their further point south at the confluence of the Santa Clara and Virgin Rivers on January 1, 1850, near this monument. Their reports resulted in the settlement of all the towns between Nephi and St. George."

Jedediah Strong Smith

SUP #176

pic#395



Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012

Location: Crosby Confluence Park, south end of Convention Center Drive, St. George, Utah.
GPS: N37 04 29.3, W113 34 57.9

In 1826, Jedediah Smith, searching for a route to California, entered what is now Washington County by crossing the black ridge north of here, then following Ash Creek to the Virgin River. He followed the Virgin through the Virgin River Narrows (present route of I-15) overcoming many dangers associated with the steep, narrow, winding, rugged canyon. In 1827, he returned to California following the same route to the confluence of Santa Clara Creek and the Virgin River. Anxious to avoid a repetition of his experience in the Virgin River Narrows, he proceeded up Santa Clara Creek and turned southwest over the low mountain (present day Old Highway US 91) to a ravine which led him to the Beaver Dam Wash and its confluence with the Virgin River.

Utah

Shem, Shivwits Band Chieftain

SUP #112

pic#338



Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter

Location: St. George City Cemetery, 700 East and Tabernacle St. (southeast of the cemetery sexton's building)

Born in 1840, Shem was a well-known chieftain of the Shivwits Band. Highly respected by the new settlers and his own people, Shem served as a peacemaker for the two cultures. He converted to the LDS Church and was a faithful member. He died in 1930 at the age of ninety years. His grave had gone unmarked for many years.

Temple Quarry

SUP #81

pic#339



Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 1996

Location: Trailhead parking lot is south on Donlee Dr. from the intersection with 265 South, near the northernmost buildings on the St. George Airport.

GPS Trailhead: N37 06.172, W113 35. Wooden sign at the quarry: N37 05.792, W113 36.354. Quarry plaque: N37 05.712, W113 36.303

Utah

Two plaques at the quarry site explain how lava stone was mined and cut at this site to be used in the foundation of the St. George Temple. They also describe how these 10 ft. long, 42 inch wide, and 13 inch thick, 5,500 lb. blocks of lava rock were transported by wagon to the Temple site. A short 1¼-mile hike on relatively level ground is required from the parking lot.

Early Aircraft Navigation Marker

SUP #130

pic#340



Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter 2007

Location: South Gate Hill, W. Sir Monte Drive via Upper Sir Monte Dr., St. George
GPS: N37 3 53.68, W113 35 43.41

Commemorating the Navigation Arrows that were placed at strategic locations around the United States to allow early air traffic to “find their way” around the country. Western Air Express made the first regularly scheduled overland passenger flight in the USA on May 23, 1926, from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Los Angeles, California. A 50-foot concrete arrow on South Gate Hill was one of four placed in the St. George area. Arrows were placed every 10 miles for airplanes to be able to fly in that direction until they came to the next arrow, assisting navigation by mail and passenger planes. Steel Posts held coal oil lamps to illuminate arrows after dark.

Utah

WASHINGTON CITY, UTAH

Adair Spring, The Birthplace of Utah's Dixie

no # pic#341



Sponsor: Monument sponsored by the Citizens of Washington City and The Washington City Historical Society. Benches sponsored by the Cotton Mission Chapter, 1996

Location: 120 North 200 East in Washington, Utah..

This monument includes a brief history of the origin of Washington City in 1857, and honors the early settlers.

Utah

Weber County *RURAL LOCATIONS*

Indian Trails Monument

SUP #i-1

pic#342



Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 1984 with BSA Council

Location: Summit of North Ogden Canyon.

GPS: N41 19.226, W111 53.925

Indian bands of the Shoshone Tribe wandered from area to area on a network of well traveled trails throughout the region. Pathfinders, trappers and explorers, including Peter Skene Ogden, followed the well-worn Indian trails through Utah Territory. Brigham Young sent exploring parties north and south along the Indian trails west of the Wasatch Mountains to locate places for settlements.

This monument identifies the five Indian Lodge Trails that radiated from Ogden Valley with maps and detailed information on the many explorations along these trails.

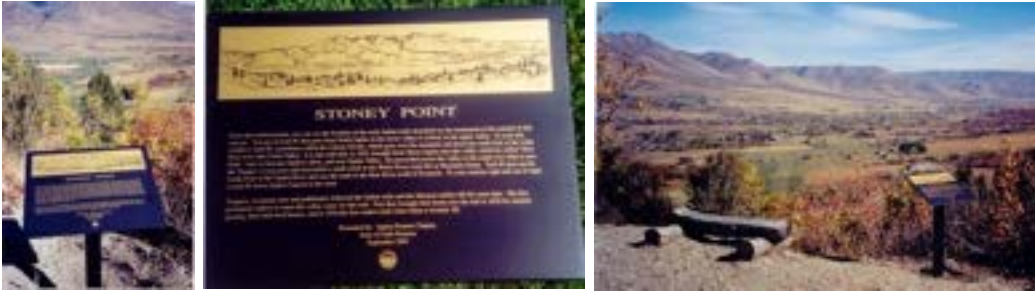
In 2012, an Eagle Scout project brought about an improvement in this monument. Due to the leaching out of the mortar, water stains and calcium deposits had damaged some of the plaques. The scout raised funds, matched by the Ogden Pioneer Chapter of the SUP, did the work and replaced the four lower panels.

Utah

Pioneer Trail: Stoney Point Lookout

SUP #94

pic#343



Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 2001

Location: Accessible only by trail from Indian Trails Monument (above) and about 3/4 mile east

GPS: N41 10 20.1, W111 53 08.2 Elevation 5,552 feet

This plaque further explains the Pioneer venture over North Ogden Pass into the upper Ogden Valley, called “New Hole” by early trapper Peter Skene Ogden, and later “Ogden’s Hole” before it was called Ogden Valley. This point offers a view from the trail of the entire upper valley, Pine View Reservoir, and the towns of Liberty, Eden and Huntsville.

John C. Fremont

UPTLA #33 & #1933

pic#344



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and BSA Vanguard Troops 516 Ogden 12th Ward, Oct. 2, 1933

Location: At the highest point of Little Mountain, west on 12th St., Ogden, 10 ½ miles west of the intersection with 1900 West (Hwy 126) and 12th St. (Hwy 39), (11 ½ mi W of Ogden

Utah

city limit, 1200 W 12th St.). The location is now on a military (Air Force) reservation and is available only by escorted visit.

GPS: N41 15 17.2, W112 14 19.5

Pathfinder, scholar and political leader, John C. Fremont and a party of four, with Kit Carson as guide, viewed the Great Salt Lake and made geographical observations from this point, September 6, 1843. They explored western Weber County while camped on the Weber River, and explored the nearest island, (now Fremont). Fremont rendered valuable service in establishing the claims of the United States to the territory between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean through exploration trips in 1842, '43 and '45. His report and maps published in 1845 contained the first detailed information regarding this territory. This report was of great assistance to Brigham Young and the Mormon Pioneers on their journey westward in 1847.

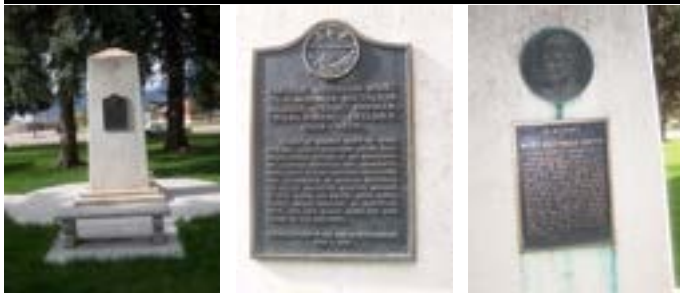
(Note) Text “corrections” were made from the original plaque, the plaque number changed to 1933 instead of the original number 33, no longer included the buffalo skull logo of the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, and a new plaque reinstalled by the National Honor Society of Fremont High School, May 18, 1996.

HUNTSVILLE, UTAH

Jefferson Hunt

SUP #H

pic#345



Sponsor: Jefferson Hunt Chapter, 1956

Location: Old Town Square, near the northwest corner of the park at the intersection of 7400 E. and 200 S. Huntsville, Utah.

GPS: N41 15.622, W111 46.206

Jefferson Hunt was converted to Mormonism in 1834. Migrating with the Mormons, he was commissioned as a Captain in the Mormon Battalion. Hunt and his family settled in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. In 1851 he was called to help create a Mormon settlement in San Bernardino, California. He was a brigadier general in the California State Militia; a California State Assemblyman; founded Huntsville, Utah in 1860; and was a representative to the Utah Territorial Legislature in 1863.

Utah

Fountain

SUP #R

pic#346



Sponsor: Jefferson Hunt Chapter, 1961

Location: Huntsville Park, 200 South between 7400 E. and 7500 E.

Stone drinking fountain in the park (plaque is missing)

OGDEN, UTAH

Ogden City Municipal Park and Building

John Henry Weber

SUP #42

pic#347



Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 1992

Location: Ogden City Park, Washington Blvd. & 25th St.

GPS: N41 13.217, W111 58.275

In 1823 John Henry Weber led the first party of American trappers across the continental divide. By a circuitous route, Weber and his trappers arrived in Cache Valley by the summer of 1824. That same summer, Jim Bridger, a member of the Weber party, discovered the Salt Lake. Later that fall, Weber led his party of trappers to the river which now bears his name.

Utah

Jedediah Strong Smith

UPTLA #3

pic#348



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1931

Location: 2549 Washington Blvd. – Ogden City Municipal Park

Outstanding explorer, trapper, trader and devout Christian. Came to Utah with Wm. H. Ashley's Expedition in 1824. Started first successful overland journey through Utah to the Pacific Coast from this vicinity August 22, 1826. Substantially the same route was later followed by the main highway to Los Angeles.

Captain James Brown

UPTLA #112

pic#356



Sponsors: Descendants of Captain James Brown, Citizens of Weber County and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1947

Location: Ogden Municipal Park, 2459 Washington Blvd. Ogden

(Left panel): Captain James Brown, Pioneer, soldier and one of the founders of Ogden, enlisted in the Mormon Battalion of the U. S. Army in the Mexican War, July 16, 1846, at

Utah

Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was made Captain of Company C. The Battalion marched overland to San Diego, longest march of infantry ever recorded. At Santa Fe, Captain Brown was placed in charge of the sick detachment and ordered to Pueblo where they spent the winter of 1846-47 with a group of converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints enroute from Mississippi to the Salt Lake Valley. In the spring he marched his men by way of Fort Laramie and the South Pass arriving in the valley July 29, 1847, closely following Brigham Young and the Mormon Pioneers.

(Right panel): Early in August he left by way of Fort Hall for California to collect the Army pay due members of the Battalion. Returning late in 1847, he stopped at the Fort of Miles Goodyear, a trapper, located near the junction of the Ogden and Weber Rivers. From Goodyear he purchased for \$3,000 all of the land now comprising Weber County together with some livestock and the Fort. The land was conveyed to Captain Brown in a Mexican land grant, this entire area being at that time a part of Mexico. In January, 1848, he settled here with his family and began the colonization of Brownsville, later Ogden. He was born September 30, 1801, and he died September 30, 1863.

Lorin Farr

UPTLA #113

pic#357



Sponsors: Descendants of Lorin Farr, Citizens of Weber County, and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1947

Location: Ogden Municipal Park, 2549 Washington Blvd. Ogden

(Left Panel) Lorin Farr, Utah pioneer of 1847, one of the founders of Ogden, established Farr's Fort in 1850, assisted in laying out the city and organized its first government. In 1851, he became the first Mayor, serving twenty-two years, twenty years without pay. The deed to Ogden was made by Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, to Lorin Farr as Mayor. He built Weber County's first sawmill and grist-mill (1850) and with others built the first woolen factory in northern Utah (1868). In 1857, with Newton Goodal and others, he built the first road through Ogden Canyon. Under his direction Weber County was surveyed and irrigation canals and roads were built. He was a leading contractor on the Central Pacific Railroad west from Ogden to Promontory.

(Right Panel) Lorin Farr, civic and religious leader, staunch friend and supporter of the Prophet Joseph Smith, assisted in the settlement of Nauvoo, Illinois, and in building the Temple. He came to Utah with Brigham Young in 1847. In January 1851, he became the

Utah

first President of Weber Stake of Zion, serving until 1870. He directed the building of Ogden Tabernacle in 1855-56. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature for thirty years, serving longer than any other member and was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the State of Utah. A friend to the Indians, he was known among them as “Chief”. The move south upon the approach of Johnston’s Army in 1858, was conducted under his direction. He was a statesman and colonizer of great ability. Historian Edward Tullidge proclaimed him “Ogden’s most representative Citizen”.

(The large Center Panel has a picture of him etched in the stone)

Original Pioneer Settlers of Weber County

SUP #133

pic#350



Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter 2007

Location: Plaque located in the second floor hallway in the Ogden City Municipal Bldg.

The 19 names are listed for the Original Pioneer Settlers of Weber County who arrived with their families in 1848.

DUP Museum

SUP Pioneer Handcart

no #

pic#351



Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter 1999

Location: DUP Museum, 2104 Lincoln Ave. Ogden, Utah

This handcart was found in an antique shop in Bellevue, Iowa, by Julius Geilman and Bill Terry, purchased by the Chapter, and restored by Julius Geilman with great effort. It is

Utah

believed to be a handcart used by the Pioneers on their journey west, and used by missionaries when they returned back east to start their missions. It has been shown in many fairs and celebrations throughout Utah and Idaho and is now on loan to the DUP Museum where it can be on permanent display.

Miles Goodyear Cabin

UPTLA #41

pic#352



Sponsor: Daughters of Utah Pioneers Weber County Chapter and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: DUP Museum, 2104 Lincoln Ave. Ogden, Utah

GPS: N41 13 43.7, W111 58 32.1

This cabin, built about 1841 by Miles Goodyear, as far as known the first permanent house built in Utah, stood near the junction of the Ogden and Weber Rivers. In 1848, it was sold to Captain James Brown of the Mormon Battalion with a Spanish Land Grant covering all of Weber County. It was preserved by Minerva Stone Shaw and by her presented to the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Weber County Chapter. It was moved for the eighth time to this location. (See DUP plaque)

Utah

Lorin Farr

UPTLA #45 & SUP #177

pic#354



Sponsor: Ogden Stake Mutual Improvement Association, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1937 and Ogden Pioneer Chapter SUP, 2013

Location: DUP Museum, 2104 Lincoln Ave. Ogden, Utah. Mounted on the backside of the Miles Goodyear Cabin monument.

GPS: N41 13 43.7, W111 58 32.1

Lorin Farr 1820 – 1909 Pioneer – Religious and Civic Leader – Statesman

Lorin Farr was a Utah Pioneer of 1847. He was a friend and staunch supporter of Joseph Smith, the Prophet, and assisted in the settlement of Nauvoo, Ill. where he helped build the Temple. He was the first President of Weber Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a member of the first Territorial Legislature and a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the State of Utah. He assisted in laying out the original plat of the City of Ogden, organized the first City Government and became its first Mayor. He built and operated the first gristmill and sawmill in Weber County and, with others, constructed the first highway through Ogden Canyon. Tullidge, contemporary Utah historian, proclaimed him “Ogden’s most representative citizen”

In 2011, the structure to which this plaque was attached at 21st St. and Washington Blvd., (location of an early Lorin Farr home) was demolished for future development. The plaque was retrieved and refurbished and, in 2013, was remounted on the back side of the granite monument holding the Miles Goodyear Cabin plaque, which was moved to accommodate the reconstruction of the Ogden Temple. The smaller plaque was added explaining the move."

Utah

Early Weber College Campus & Moench Building SUP #104 pic#349



Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter and Weber State University, 2001

Location: About 2465 Jefferson Ave. – across the street from the entrance to the Weber County Library.

GPS: N41 13.273, W111 57.898

The monument identifies the location of the former Weber College Campus, near downtown Ogden, which occupied most of this city block until 1954. The monument is placed near the location of the Moench Building, the earliest and most identifying building on the old campus. The building remained there until it was torn down in 1970, even after the campus was moved to the east bench above the city where it is today as Weber State University.

Ogden Canyon Toll Gate

UPTLA #44

pic#353



Sponsor: Troop 12 Ogden District, Boy Scouts of America and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Utah

Location: Mouth of Ogden Canyon – Valley Dr. and Canyon Rd. – east end of Rainbow Garden's north parking lot.

805 feet north of this site was located the toll gate established November 15, 1860 by Lorin Farr and Isaac Goodale, builders of the first road through Ogden Canyon. From 1865 to 1882 it was operated by the Ogden Canyon Road Company with the original builders and John Taylor as principal stockholders. James Dinsdale was gate-keeper fourteen years. It became public February 20, 1882.

Pierre-Jean DeSmet

UPTLA #72

pic#355



Sponsors: Utah State Council Knights of Columbus and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1937

Location: SE corner of 24th St. and Jefferson Ave. (NW corner of Lester Park) Ogden, Utah

Priest of the Society of Jesus 1801-1873. Courageous Missionary to the American Indians 1838-1868. Father DeSmet became well acquainted with the region of the Great Salt Lake, and gave much valuable information to Brigham Young and the Mormon Pioneers while they were at Winter Quarters, Nebraska, in 1846.

Utah

Union Station – Golden Spike

UPTLA #120

pic#358



Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Southern Pacific Company, Golden Spike Celebration Committee of Ogden, 1951

Location: In front of Union Station, 25th St. and Wall Ave., Ogden, Utah

“Weld the Past to the Present to Enrich the Future”

This monument is a grateful tribute to the builders of America’s first transcontinental railroad completed May 10, 1869, when the Golden Spike was driven at Promontory, Utah, 53 miles northwest of Ogden. Dedicated May 10, 1951, “to honor those pioneers, who builded better than they knew, and to encourage for all time the same joy of doing.”

Utah

Sacred Heart Academy

SUP #160

pic#378



Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 2011

Location: 950 – 25th St. Ogden, Utah, inside entrance to State Bldg. at the site of original Academy.

Site of the 5-acre Sacred Heart Academy. Sponsored by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Notre Dame, IN, from 1892-1938, becoming the Western Provincial House of the Sisters from 1938-1959. Kindergarten & music classes continued here until the building was condemned in 1959 and demolished two years later.

Wyoming

Wyoming

Big Horn County

LOVELL

Big Horn Basin Pioneers

UPTLA #58

no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935

Location: West of Lovell - haven't found yet

Fremont County

Willie's Handcart Company

UPTLA #27

pic#360



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Members of Lyman Stake, 1933

Location: Rock Creek (near South Pass), Wyoming.

GPS: N39 51.497, W113 2.170

Captain James G. Willie's handcart company of Mormon emigrants on the way to Utah, greatly exhausted by the deep snows of an early winter and suffering from lack of food and clothing, had assembled here for reorganization by relief parties from Utah, about the end of

Wyoming

October, 1856. Thirteen persons were frozen to death during a single night and were buried here in one grave. Two others died the next day and were buried nearby. Of the company of 404 persons 77 perished before help arrived. The survivors reached Salt Lake City November 9, 1856.

An additional plaque gives the names of those who died – “whose journey started too late and ended too early”

Goshen County

FORT LARAMIE

Mormon Pioneers at Fort Laramie SUP #49 no pic

Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 1992

Location: North Platte Museum, City of Fort Laramie, 4 mi. north of the Fort

On June 1, 1847, pioneers reached the North Platte River after their trek of 543 miles from Winter Quarters. The saints crossed the river on June 3rd by a ferry rented from Fort Laramie superintendent, James Bordeaux. Traveling another 116 miles from the fort, saints had to once again cross the North Platte River. Here, they built their own ferry to cross the river. Nine men remained at the site to help other Mormon emigrant companies and to provide ferry service for other groups of Missourians headed westward for payment of food and provisions.

Natrona County

CASPER

Mormon Ferry UPTLA #13 no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932

Location: Fort Casper Grounds

Marker was placed 17 July 1932, (haven't found it yet)

INDEPENDENCE ROCK

Mormon Pioneers at Independence Rock no # no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 1931

Location: Hwy 220 SW of Casper, WY

Marker was placed there 21 Jun 1931, but appears to be missing at this time.

Wyoming

MARTIN'S COVE

Martin's Cove

UPTLA #28 & SUP #U

pic#365



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer trails and Landmarks Association & Citizens of Wyoming, 1933

Location: Martin's Cove (near Devils Gate, Wyoming)

Survivors of Captain Edward Martin's handcart company of Mormon emigrants from England to Utah were rescued here in perishing condition about Nov 12, 1856. Delayed in starting and hampered by inferior carts, it was overtaken by an early winter. Among the company of 576, including aged people and children, the fatalities numbered 145.

Insufficient food and clothing and severe weather caused many deaths. Toward the end, every campground became a graveyard. Some of the survivors found shelter in a stockade and mail station near Devil's Gate where their property was stored for the winter. Earlier companies reached Utah in safety.

Sweet water County

FARSON

Brigham Young – Jim Bridger Meet

UPTLA #26

no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1933

Location: Edon Valley on the bank of Sandy Creek

Wyoming

Uinta County

FORT BRIDGER

The Mormon Wall

UPTLA #25

pic#367



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1933

Location: Fort Bridger, Wyoming

GPS: N41 19 5, W110 23 37

On August 3, 1855, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, concluded arrangements for the purchase of Fort Bridger from Louis Vasquez, partner of James Bridger, for \$8,000. Final payment was made October 18, 1858. A cobblestone wall was erected in the fall of 1855, replacing Bridger's Stockade. A few additional log houses were built within the fort. The place was evacuated and burned on the approach of Johnston's Army September 27, 1857. A portion of the wall is here preserved. In 1855, Fort Supply was established by Brigham Young six miles south where crops were raised for the emigrants.

Canada

Canada

Ontario

ALVINSTON

Mormon Built Road

UPTLA #108

no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 16 Aug 1946

Location: (haven't located)

Greece

Greece

Sparta, Central Square, Greece

Lycurgus, Spartan Lawgiver, 9th century BC

SUP #G

pic#369



Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1955

Lycurgus created a constitution for Sparta and established the Senatorial System, giving the people a voice in government. Dr. Avard Tennyson Fairbanks, of the University of Utah, a well-known LDS artist, was commissioned to create the sculpture. The original sculpture is displayed at the Fairview, Utah Museum of History and Art.

(Note: The bronze statue was presented to the people of Greece on behalf of the American people by the SUP Memorial Foundation and Daniel C. Jackling of San Francisco. Nicholas G. Morgan Sr., President of the Sons of Utah Pioneers Memorial Foundation and immediate Past President of the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers attended the unveiling. It was probably the first time a work of art has been presented to Greece by this country. It is symbolic of the harmonious relations of the two countries. In conjunction with the statue presentation, the world premier performance by the Athens Symphony Orchestra of Dr. LeRoy Robertson's "Passacaglia for Orchestra" was given.)